The Courier-Journal.

VOL. 32—WHOLE NO. 1,272. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1871. NEW SERIES NO. 14

WEEKLY EDITION.

PARIS.

The Insurgent Committee Represent to Bismarck the Incapacity of the Government.

The Restoration of the Empire Considered Inevitable.

Formation of the New Insurgent Government--Garibaldi's Acceptance of the Command not Certain.

The Prussians Concentrating About Paris.

The Insurrectionary Triumph Confirmed.

PARIS, March 27.—The result of the elections is now known. The candidates for the Central Republican Committee have been elected in all the arrondissements, except the first, second and seventh, where the vote stood as follows: In the first arrondissement the number of votes regisetred was 22,500; the number of votes cast, 11,034, of which the committee's candidates polled 3,600. In the second arrondissement the number registered was 22,853; votes cast, 21,180; the committee polled 4,000. In the seventh arrondissement the number registered was 22,092; votes cast, 5,175, and the old officers re-elected. The aggregate vote was very light. The Journal De Paris estimates the number of qualified electors who abstained from voting at 250,000. The opinion with regard to the election in Montmartre and Belleville districts was divided; some of the insurgents considering the committee as reactionary, refused to vote and continued to keep guard over their cannon; others more peacefully inclined attended the polls and voted for what they believed to be a compromise. The city continues tranquil. Reports of the spreading of the insurrection in Algeria are confirmed. It is reported here that negotiations for peace will open at Brussels to-morrow.

The German Attitude.

BERLIN, March 27.—The message sent into Paris by Gen. Schlotlein, commanding the German troops at St. Dennis, is passive and peaceful in tone, but shows no friendliness for the insurgents. Movements have been going on lately with much activity in various parts of France, but they are strictly in accordance with the preliminary stipulations.

The Revolution Spreading.

The revolutionary authority is completely dominant. The abdication of Admiral Soisset and the Mayors increases the success of the revolution, which, within a week, will spread to all the large towns, and render the position of the Government in the rural districts untenable.

The revolt in Algeria is spreading.

Troops from Each Department.

VERSAILLES, March 27.—The Minister of War has notified the prefects to raise a battalion of mobilized volunteers in each of the departments, in pursuance of a law which has just passed the National Assembly. These volunteers are to be forwarded to Versailles immediately, and are to receive daily 1½ francs. Their officers are to be appointed by the Minister of War.

The Prussians Advancing.

The Prussian outposts have been advanced to Vincennes.

Napoleon at Windsor.

LONDON, March 27.—The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Windsor Castle to-day and remained an hour with Queen Victoria and family. An address of welcome was made by Lord Stanley. Marshal Canrobert's children were also present. The Castle grounds were filled with a great crowd of people, who cheered the ex-Emperor heartily.

Alsace and Loraine.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Prussian Cross Gazette says Baron Von Geroldt was recalled from Washington at his own request.

Gen. Verght Betz commands the German army of occupation in France in the absence of Prince Frederick Charles.

A bill will be introduced in the Federal Parliament for the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine under the government of the Emperor. It provides that the German constitution will be enforced as the law of the land from the first of January, 1873. No mention is made of ceding a portion of the acquired territory to Bavaria.

Thiers' Removal Threatened.

LONDON, March 27.—There is great excitement in Paris.

The insurgents have obtained possession of the gunboat Filometer.

M. Thiers is threatened for his inaction, and the Duc D'Aumale is mentioned as his probable successor.

His Terms to the Insurgents.

M. Thiers says when he has 100,000 troops he will march against Paris. He will give the insurgents two hours' time to surrender the city. If the city is not surrendered at the end of that time he will commence coercion.

Paris Resuming its Usual Appearance.

LONDON, March 28.—The Times' special says Paris has nearly resumed its usual appearance.

The Prussians ask to Occupy Paris.

The Times' special also states that the Prussians daily ask at Versailles for the Government to agree to German occupation of Paris, and are as frequently refused.

Thiers Swears Not to Betray France

VERSAILLES, March 27.—M. Thiers made an eloquent though brief address in the National Assembly to day, in which he defended the wisdom of his policy, and took a solemn oath he would not betray the Republic.

The Prussian outposts advanced to the gates of Paris at Vincennes.

The meetings of the Assembly at Versailles are stormy.

What the Insurgents Will Do.

PARIS, March 27.—The official journal of the Central Committee in an editorial to-day says the first task of the newly elected municipality of Paris will be the compilation of a charter that will secure the rights of the people and prevent the representation of the larger towns from being swamped by country. A second article in the same journal demands that all matters essentially to Parisian must be within the domain of the Commune.

The La Novelle Republique advises the Commune to pronounce the dissolution of the rotten assembly and impeach its members.

Vigilance of the Insurgents.

The barricading continues and the utmost vigilance is manifested by the insurgent Nationals. The Place Vendome has the aspect of a camp.

It is said that the Versailles Government is negotiating with the Prussians to allow an increase of the number of French troops on this side of the Loire.

Order Restored in the Cities.

VERSAILLES, March 28.—Marseilles continues tranquil. At Lyons the regular authorities have resumed the administration of affairs, and at St Etienne, where Vedo obtained control for awhile, the Government officers have been restored, and order now prevails.

The army of Prince Frederick Charles occupying France, which has been in motion for a few days past, is now stationary.

A Disgraceful Proposition.

The Journal Official contains an article signed by Vaillant advocating the assassination of the Duke de Aumale.

Insurrectionary Organizations.

PARIS, March 29.—This afternoon a sub-Central Committee was formed, consisting of twelve members. M. Massy is the real President of the Committee. Decrees have been issued for the formation of twenty-five battalions of infantry, twenty batteries of artillery, and fifteen batteries of mitrailleuses. The National Guards are to be paid two and one-half francs daily, Gen. Duval organizes the artillery, Gen. Henry the infantry, and Gen. Berzeret the cavalry. They are authorized to levy requisitions on everything. M. Leughler, member of the committee, commands the gunboats on the Seine.

Garibaldi's Acceptance Not Certain.

M. Flourens has resigned, and his resignation was accepted. Volgramie is suspended, and Garibaldi has been offered the supreme command of the National Guard. It is not known whether he will accept.

The Commune will be officially proclaimed on Thursday.

Of 330,000 registered voters in Paris only 180,000 voted.

Restoration of the Empire.

The opinion here is strong that the restoration of the Empire, by the aid of the imperial army, is inevitable.

Why the Prussians Remain.

The continued occupation of French territory by the Prussians is due to the insurrents. The Government has temporized with the insurgent insurrection to avoid shedding blood, but is ready to-day to meet and crush it.

Garibaldi's Sons Will not Fight Against France.

Menotti and Riciotti Garibaldi have declared not to fight except against the foreign enemy.

The Commune Proclaimed.

LONDON, March 29.—The Commune was proclaimed in the Place de la Hotel de Ville, at four o'clock yesterday evening. Speeches were made by members of the Communal Council, from a platform covered with red cloth, but were quite inaudible at a little distance. The approaches to the place were filled by an enormous crowd of Nationals, who often raised their caps on the points of their bayonets, at the same time zealously cheering for the Republic. Sixty guns had been collected in the place, and salvos of artillery were repeatedly fired.

The Insurgents Still in Possession.

LONDON, March 29.—At noon yesterday, Paris was quiet, and the insurgent committee still remained in possession of all important positions.

Prussian Movements.

The Prussians are concentrating at Lisle Adarn, near Paris, and will remain there until the disorder in the city is at an end.

The Times' special from Versailles says, 40,000 Prussians are expected there to-morrow.

The Government to Attack Paris.

The Government is steadily organizing a trustworthy force for a march upon Paris, which will possibly be made in about eight days. It is said that preparations are being made for the removal of the Assembly to Fontainbleau.

Rebellion in Algiers.

LONDON, March 29.—A special dispatch to the Daily News from Brussells says the Arab chief Sidi Mokram, with 40,000 troops, is within twenty-five miles of Algiers, and has declared war against France.

The Government Arming.

VERSAILLES, March 29.—Versailles is rapidly becoming a military camp; guards are arriving continually from the Departments. The movement of the governments relative to Paris are unknown. The Deputies of the Right in the Assembly demand the removal of General Lefle, but Thiers positively refuses his consent.

A REVELATION.

How an Indianapolis Correspondent Makes Out that George Washington was a Father.

THE STORY OF A PICTURE.

[Cincinnati Commercial Indianapolis Letter.]

There have been prevalent at least two principal conceptions of the character of Washington, and one of these has assigned him the rank of a demi-god, immaculate, and so far removed from actual humanity as to stand as an obstacle in the way of the full meed of affectionate regard that he is justly entitled to at the hands of his countrymen. It presented him as a being so grand, so gloomy and so peculiar, as that the common run of mankind could only gaze and wonder and feel that there were no chords of human sympathy connecting their hearts with his, across which might vibrate the electrical communications of human feeling and mutual sensibility. His biographers have treated chiefly of his relations to the public in connection with public events, and as warrior and statesman we have full information and ample "data" upon which to base our judgment, and neither Mr. John Marshall nor Mr. Jared Sparks nor any other of his biographers has exhibited our Washington to us in the tender relation of "father." It is a well known fact that his marriage with Martha Custis was not blessed with children, but it is not so well known that there is but little doubt that he sustained the relation of father to a gentleman who served at a time upon his staff during the war of the Revolution, and who afterwards occupied the responsible position of Governor of that portion of the Northwest Territory comprised within the boundaries of the State of Indiana.

The curious visitor to Indianapolis, the capital city of the State of Indiana, who desires to view the public buildings and other notable objects of interest to be seen, we will suppose to have arrived at the State-house, entering the passage-way to his right hand, and on the eastern side of the building he sees an entrance to the first of a "suit" of rooms occupied by the State Executive as the public offices assigned for the transaction of business connected with his department of the State government. Entering, you will be cordially greeted by the Governor himself or his pleasant and accommodating private secretary, Captain John M. Commons, either of whom will make you feel perfectly at home, and will take pleasure in pointing out and explaining to you the various objects of interest contained in the apartments. Among these are the portraits in oil of all those who have been Governors of the Commonwealth down to the present incumbent. They have been painted and hung around these walls in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly, adopted several years ago, and now embrace a complete list of all the Governors, though in some cases an authentic likeness from which the artist employed might make a perfect copy was obtained only after patient search and at considerable expense. The visitor will hardly fail to notice a portrait hanging just over the door that he first enters. It is the face of a beardless youth, certainly not over eighteen or nineteen years of age, and it is an exceedingly handsome face to look upon. The hair, which is dark, almost black, is cut square across the forehead in a straight line drawn from the upper edge of one temple to the other, the side and back hair flowing down behind the ears almost to the shoulders. There is the full, ruffled shirt-bosom, and the vest and coat cut with short, stiff collar, a la militaire, of the fashion of a previous generation. The round, peachy cheek, small chin, full, ripe lips and large eyes, and the tout ensemble suggesting to your mind the idea of gravity, almost melancholy, in the face, will cause you to look again with a deeper interest upon that fair young countenance. Your inquiry will be answered by the information that it is the portrait of Colonel Posey, the first Territorial Governor of Indiana, and that the portrait was painted from a miniature likeness done on ivory when he was quite young, and which was the only likeness of him extant. There your information would probably cease, and you would leave the building without conceiving the idea that you had gazed upon the "counterfeit resemb'ance" of a veritable son of the "Father of his Country;" yet the story of his birth and paternity is often canvassed among the older and more prominent citizens of the State, and, perhaps, outside of it; and none who are acquainted with the evidence upon which it rests doubts the assertion that Col. Posey was a son of George Washington.

The history of the matter, succinctly stated, runs about in this wise: The Posey family, consisting of husband and wife, were tenants on the Mount Vernon estate. The then Colonel George Washington was married to Mrs. Custis in 1758. About 1764 Mrs. Posey was left a widow by the death of her husband. Washington, then a young man, frequently hunted and fished on the estate, and sometimes, when belated, accepted or sought the hospitalities of Mrs. Posey's house, who is represented as a lady of very considerable personal attractions. At what time or how it came about that the relations between these two assumed a more intimate character than those of hostess and guest is, of course, unknown, but it is certain that some two years after the death of her husband—she in the interim having remained feme sole—a son was born to her who grew up to be that same youth whose portrait adorns the wall of the Governor's room at Indianapolis.

It is also certain that Washington (greatly to his credit as a just and equitable man, if our theory be correct) always to the day of his death manifested a warm and friendly interest in the fortunes of this young man. He charged himself with his maintenance and education, and when he arrived at a proper age he was for a time a member of the military family of the General in the field, and subsequently, by his influence, was made the Governor of the Territory of Indiana. These circumstances of themselves would make a strong case in support of the truth of our assertion, but there are other items of evidence of even greater weight of authority than these. The family of Colonel Posey were in possession of four or five likenesses of Washington, taken at different periods of his life, given to him as souvenirs of an intimate regard. Washington kept up a correspondence with him of the most confidential character, sometimes addressing him as "My Dear Son." These letters are or were very recently in existence, and in the possession of a gentleman of this State.

The Posey family are now extinct. Governor Posey married, and left surviving him, as his only issue, one son. The son lived and died a bachelor, without any known issue. He inherited as heirlooms the miniatures of Washington, and also the papers of his father, including these letters. When he died, the gentleman I refer to above became his literary executor, and came into possession of the Washington letters. I cannot conceive of a more valuable and interesting contribution to American history than portions of these letters would be. They would exhibit our beloved chief in an aspect entirely new, one that has escaped the observations and researches of all his biographers, to-wit: in the light of a monitor, adviser and confidential friend to a young man toward whom he left the longing tenderness, the cherished love of a father to a son, upon whom he would lavish with unstinted hand the rich fruits of a ripe experience, and to whom he would expose more fully than to any other, save his wife, the innermost recesses of his heart. It would complete our view of the man as he was, and, in my estimation, would only serve to exalt him still more in the just regard of the world. As to what Mrs. Grundy might say about the matter, I do not take that into account, because sensible people now-a-days have ceased to care about what Mrs. Grundy says. She has lost "caste" and in the circles that are worth considering she is "tabooed."

Trouble in the Greek Church.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—The Patriarch of Constantinople has complained to the Russian Synod that the Sublime Porte is disturbing the order of the Church in Bulgaria. The answer of the Synod will appear in the official journal to-morrow.

ST PETERSBURG, March 29.—The reply of the Russian Synod to the Patriarch of Constantinople is published. The Synod shares the dissatisfaction felt by the Patriarch at the relations of the Porte and the Greek Church in Bulgaria, but considers the convocation of the council which was proposed by him unnecessary.

The Albert Hall Opened.

LONDON, March 29.—The Royal Albert Hall of Science and Art, at Kensington, was opened to-day to public use, by the Queen in person, in the presence of fully 10,000 spectators. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, Prince Arthur, Prince Christian, Princess Louise, Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and a very large number of the nobility were in attendance.

ROBESON'S DEFENSE.

He Writes a Letter to the Admiral Commanding the San Domingo Fleet, Demonstrating the Right of the Government to Protect its Interests in that Quarter.

BEN WADE'S PERIL.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Robeson has written a letter to Rear Admiral Lee, in which he says: "I herewith enclose a copy of a letter which purports to have been addressed on the 24th day of February last, by the officer commanding the Tennessee to Hon. Ben F. Wade, chairman of the Commission sent to San Domingo on that vessel. I have thought it right to correct the unfounded ideas therein contained through you, the commander of the fleet in those waters. You will perceive that in this letter the writer assumes, in effect, that if any person connected with the commission were taken prisoner by the opponents of the Dominican Government within their lines he would be in reality a spy, and might, under the rules of civilized warfare, be treated as such, because the United States, in the opinion of the writer, through orders of its Executive to naval vessels there, has chosen to take part in the internal conflicts of the Dominican Republic. This statement is unfounded in fact and inferences. The United States is dealing with the regularly constituted Government of the Dominican Republic in a manner and for a purpose not inconsistent with international law, and, though the right of revolution against the constituted authority for just and adequate cause inheres in every people, yet the constituted government is, until it is actually overthrown, the legal representative of the nation in all its relations to other people, and the right of revolution does not carry with it to revolutionists, pending their contest, the right to treat agents of other nations as enemies when not in arms against them, while they are acting, as they have an international right to act, in accordance with the laws of the existing government. But neither the United States nor its Executive has chosen to take part, or has taken part, in the internal conflict of the Dominican Republic.

The situation is this: The President of the United States has, by the constitution, the right to make treaties, subject to ratification by the Senate. The Congress of the United States, in 1866, appropriated a considerable sum of money for the understood purpose of acquiring by lease or purchase a part of the Island of San Domingo. The bay and peninsular of Samana were considered most appropriate for our purpose as a naval station, and the Republic of San Domingo itself, with its favorable position and natural resources, its friendly Government and people, seemed for purposes of commerce and civilization the most desirable for us of these fragments of our continent which lie across the gateways of our domestic commerce and shut up the entrance to our great inland sea. To initiate treaties is the constitutional right of the President, and he thus had the constitutional power to negotiate treaties for the cession of Samana and the annexation of the Dominican Republic if upon proper consideration he thought it right and for the interests of the country, whose interests are to this extent entrusted to his judgment. It was his constitutional right if he did negotiate such treaties with the existing government of the Republic, confessedly the government both de facto and de jure. These treaties, of course, are inchoate, and subject to be confirmed or defeated by action of the Senate of the United States, and the people of the Dominican Republic, but by such treaties and pending such final action, the United States acquired an interest in the thing negotiated for, and which could not be rightfully disturbed by any other power, and it was the plain duty of the executive to protect, if need be, the integrity of this constitutionally acquired interest, so that the subject of negotiation might remain intact till the final action of the ratifying power could be properly had under the treaty.

By means of appropriations by Congress for such purpose we took possession of the Bay and Peninsula of Samana. This possession we still hold, and while our flag flies there we must protect from every interference the interest which it presents in carrying out this recognized policy. The Government of the United States had not fired a shot nor landed a man in hostile attitude on the island of San Domingo, and has neither interfered in the conflicts of the Dominican Republic, nor coerced any other power. It has simply announced to all people generally, and particularly to such as appeared in a threatening attitude, its determination to protect till finally deposed of the interest it had acquired in that Republic, from all attacks from without its boundaries, and from the interference of any foreign power; so that, in the event of the treaty being ratified, there would be left the thing contracted for, with no hostile possession intervening to destroy our rights of pre-emption. To do this is certainly not to make war or take part in the conflicts of the country, nor to coerce nor attempt to coerce any powers. It is but a simple performance of duty to Congress and to the nation, its preservation in its existing condition of what we have constitutionally entered into. To the negotiations constitutionally to acquire under the orders of the Executive is a part of the duty of those ships of your fleet, which are at any time cruising in the waters of San Domingo, to maintain this status against every power and while we would not yield the right to interfere with it to the most powerful government we cannot concede the right to the weakest.

(Signed) GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

ISOLATED AMADEUS.

The Poor Young King Mewed up in the Great Palace all Alone.

[London Echo Madrid Letter.]

The King has attempted to form a Royal Guard, but as yet has not found a sufficient number of officers who will accept command in the corps. As none of the Spanish nobility would receive appointments as gentlemen in-waiting, these were selected from officers in the army, who are, under one pretext and another, sending in their resignations. No ladies have as yet been found for the personal attendance of the Queen, and the isolation of the young monarch is rapidly increasing. All seem to foresee the end, and none wish to identify themselves with the fortunes of a falling star. The King's own partisans are shamefully passive and indifferent to what is going on, making no effort to stem the tide of unpopularity that is so fast rising around him, and fairly "damn him with faint praise." The Alfonsists and Carlists are in their respective spheres gaining ground rapidly, and making themselves more dangerous than ever to the new dynasty by resorting to the help of that powerful social engine, Association. Although Spanish women know nothing of woman's rights, nor dream of voting, their strength is in their weakness, and it is more than likely that they may do more to undermine the throne of Amadeus than all the Montpensierists, Republicans, Carlists and Alfonsists could together accomplish without them. The Lady General of the female Alfonsists is the Countess of Superunda, who has commanded that her followers shall use, as a distinctive emblem, the fleur-de-lis peculiar to the Bourbon arms. And the jewel-loving Spanish dames hasten to obey orders. They are having their diamonds reset in brooches, ear-rings and aigrettes, in the form of the royal flower, and the jewelers are worked to death filling orders in hot haste for the same. They publicly exhibit in their shop windows the emblem in gold, silver and enamel. The Countess above-mentioned announces a ball for Easter, for which she has ordered an innumerable quantity of these symbols, which are to be distributed to her guests. The gentlemen are to wear them in the button-hole. The Carlists, no less enthusiastic in their flowery demonstrations, continue to wear the Marguerite as their emblem, since it is the name of the wife of their beloved monarch, Don Carlos. Two ladies' papers are shortly to appear, the one called La Flor de Lis, and the other La Margarita. If Prim had lived he would have moved Heaven and earth before allowing his King to sink into utter oblivion as he has now done. He has no ladies devoted to his cause, no statesmen, no soldiers. Prim, ere this, would have made him, if not loved, at least feared and respected by daring innovations or some audacious coup d'etat, and, if necessary, would have made some Aaron's rod outblossom all the Alfonsists and Carlists in the land. As it is, it is a sorry sight to see the poor young King mewed up in the great palace all alone, with none so poor as to do him honor, the haughty Spanish nobility turning their backs upon him, and below, in the substrata of society, the gleaming knife or the treacherous bullet of the unsatisfied assassins of Prim forever threatening him.

John Quincy Adams' Letter to the Editor of the True Georgian.

QUINCY, MASS, March 17, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I have received two copies of The True Georgian, the first containing an able article on Judge Stephens' speech, and the latter, one on "The Present and the Future." I need not say that the policy indicated seems to me wise, and the only one which insures success. The North can never be carried for a new revolution. We must go forward and not back. We must demand self-government for all, and guarantee equal rights for every man.

Democrats must be Democrats to succeed. Give a Democratic administration which shall secure the rights of the States and regard the limits of the Federal Constitution, and all of us, South as well as North, can conduct our home matters as the people at home desire, and if that is not the best way then the whole fabric is a vision. Very respectfully,

J Q ADAMS.

☞ Rimenari, of Florence, has completed in plaster a colossal statue of the late Chief Justice Taney. It represents the judge as he sat upon the bench, clothed in the robes of office and performing its duties. It is in every respect a thorough portrait—face, physical organization and pose—and modeled with great feeling in every respect. There is no self-conscious greatness, official dignity or put-on air of conventional grandeur about it; simply a plain man attending to his business as he was in the habit of doing and as every one who saw him will recognize in this statue.

THE EFFACEMENT OF ENGLAND.

An English Peer of Ability Talks Earnestly on England's Position.

SIGNIFICANT WORDS.

[Chicago Tribune London Letter.]

Is England really "effaced" from the European map? Can it be that the British flag will now create in foreign ports a smile rather than an emotion of respect? Such are the questions people of all classes are asking themselves to-day.

You must know that when a Peer in this country happens to be also a man of ability, there is no one living whose opinions are more regarded by the multitude. They do not care for a silly Peer, and even a common-place Peer is estimated at about the right hight; but where there are power and character, the benefit of high rank is added on in a singular way.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

Now, among the few Peers in these days who can be spoken of as able men, foremost is the Marquis of Salisbury. In the House of Commons he distinguished himself by his antagonism alike to Mr. Gladstone and to Mr. Disraeli. In literature he has several times mercilessly criticised the political career of Mr. Disraeli. The Marquis in the House of Commons was a disagreeable antagonist. There is that in his style which wounds and irritates. He is, above all things, a Tory, and his dislike of Mr. Disraeli is due to the fact that the latter is ever ready to give up Tory defenses for the sake of attaining to office. It was said when the Marquis left the House of Commons that he would die of ennui and suppressed spleen. There would be no room in that cold chamber and among those specters of the past for this impetuous and reckless intellect. But it has not been so. The Marquis is as active in the House of Lords as he was in the House of Commons, and he strives, with easily concealed contempt, to rouse the Peers to something like an initiative in legislation.

I have said that a peer who is above the mental stature of his order is mighty, for good or for evil, in England. The case of the Marquis of Salisbury is a proof. One of the great trunk lines of railway here had fallen heavily into debt. Year after year it was sinking deeper through the accumulation of obligations, and, despite the large and remunerative traffic, a succession of bad directorates had brought the shareholders to the brink of despair. Fortunately for the company, the line passed through one of the estates of the Marquis of Salisbury. There was an excuse for soliciting him for help. He was then out of politics for the time, and accepted the Chairmanship. From that moment the affairs of the company began to revive. Confidence was gained. The high character of the nobleman stopped the mouths of the cavilers. There was something "thrilling" in the spectacle of a British Marquis, with one of the oldest historic names, actually sitting at a table laboriously examining accounts! The English shareholder was moved by the sight. He felt his savings must be secure. So the stock went up in the market, and the line is now in a healthy position. I must admit he was no mere ornamental head. He really devoted himself to the work, and brought to it the fruitful resources of his energetic faculties. Yet another illustration. A second railway company, the unhappy London, Chatham and Dover railway, had become so involved that its name has long been a bye-word and a reproach, a scorn, and a hissing. Sir Morton Peto was ingulfed by it, and to the enormous debts contracted by incompetent managers were added the horrors of litigation. A hundred claimants pounced upon the wretched undertaking, and demands were made which a century of excellent traffic would not have discharged. In this state of things, the Marquis of Salisbury was appealed to. Would he consent to act with another eminent nobleman, Lord Cairns, as arbitrator? The cloud of harpy lawyers who had hoped to have fattened on a prolonged series of actions, almost shrieked with rage; but the Marquis assented, and three days ago an award, which probably saves the shareholders half a million of money, was made.

HIS SPEECH ON ENGLAND'S POSITION.

Well, last night this remarkable man, in a speech of earnestness—singular even for him—told Parliament, the country and the world that England had abased itself, and that its influence had become naught. Prussia, in a momentous matter, had concluded a treaty defensible on no ground, and utterly contemptuous of our position. Russia had taken an opportunity of tearing up the treaty which England had imposed upon her a few years ago. America, in the hall of her Representative Assembly and in the residence of her chief executive officer, openly receives and honors those whom we had cast out as rebels. What were we to do with our guarantees, which extend over Europe and even into the other hemisphere? We have pledged ourselves to defend by force of arms the territory of Portugal, of Belgium, of Switzerland, Greece, Turkey and Sweden. If we stand absolutely alone, the infraction of the treaty on any point of the frontier of Turkey binds us in honor to interfere. What a force might be marshaled to oppose us! The countries principally likely to be attacked in case any power was disposed to attack them lie on the frontiers of Russia, Prussia and Austria, and what was their strength? The standing army of Austria is 800,000 strong, its reserve is 300,000 and its Landwehr 200,000. Russia has a standing army of 927,000 men, 410,000 local troops and 229,000 irregulars. The field troops of North and South Germany number 670,000, their depot troops 228,000 and their garrison troops 263,000. Austria has altogether 1,053,000 men, Russia 1,456,000, and Germany 1,161,000. What has England to meet all these? The fleet would be of no value in defending the European or Asiatic frontier of Turkey, or in defending Sweden. It was of little use in the seige of Sebastopool or in the Baltic during the Crimean war. We have seen how worthless the French fleet has been during the deadly peril of their country. Apart from the fleet, we should have to oppose these European powers with 100,000 men, the utmost we possess for the purpose of foreign action. America, which, like England, refuses to compete with the great military monarchies of the continent, proceeds on a different principle. "I am no great admirer," said the Tory Lord, "of the policy of America, but I must say that in this matter of foreign policy there are a consistency and unity of purpose which we might well study. The Americans, it is true, have a smaller standing army—not more, I believe, at present, than 50,000 men—but then they do not pretend to share in the councils of other nations. They appear at no council-board; they do not care to take part in the negotiation of any treaty; they are burdened with none of those onerous guarantees. If you wish to share their immunity from danger you must also share their immunity from all responsibility for what occurs in Europe. Now, it is not easy to make this 'streak of silver sea' like the Atlantic. It is very difficult for us to keep apart from European affairs. I was going to say it is impossible, but when I had seen how readily we stood aside and allowed France to be crushed, I cannot say that it is impossible. We are taking up a position which is without example among the nations of the world. The art of war has received enormous development. Vast bodies of men are now raised which could not be raised in times past, and owing to the railway system every one of the powers to whom we are likely to be opposed is capable of concentrating at a few weeks' notice upon a single point its whole military strength. They have recognized the change in the art of war, and have attempted to increase their power, both of defense and offense. We have reduced both, and yet while we have refused to increase our military strength, we refuse either to take the part of retiring from promises which we are unable to perform, or of ceasing to meddle with affairs which we are no longer able to influence. We are speaking with a double voice. We maintain the pretensions and hold the language handed down to us from another period, when we had more spirit, and at the same time every nation in Europe knows that our military organization is such that we cannot act up to the promises we have made."

The above are significant words, and the occasion must be urgent or the delusion extreme which could lead a haughty Peer like the speaker to use them from his place in the Legislature in the hearing of Europe.

But is the danger really so great? The Marquis of Salisbury believes that it is. The current of events, he thinks, is clear to the observant eye:

"We see that these small kingdoms which we have guaranteed are marked out, as it were, by the destiny of the world for absorption. Almost every successive generation shows the absorption of one or the other of them into a large empire. The great organizations and great means of locomotion of the present day mark out the future to be one of great empires. The small powers will have hard work to live at all. These guarantees, therefore, will be no sinecure. These territories are of all others the very territories that are likely to be attacked. Who will say that Sweden, and Turkey, and Belgium and Portugal are likely to be the most long lived among European nations? If this be the case, we know that the military storms of this era do not give much notice. They burst upon us suddenly when we least expect them, and with our onerous obligations and our minute military force, we may at any moment be put in the dilemma of either sacrificing our national honor, or of rushing on to certain defeat."

Such are the arguments of one of the most eminent statesmen of England, and I do not exaggerate the case when I say that in every class of the community such a picture will excite anxiety, if not dismay.

☞ A correspondent from Hong Kong, writing on January 25, says that the time is approaching for the revision of the French treaty with China, and that France will not fail to take advantage of the Tien tsin "mistake" to exact unheard of concessions from the Chinese Government. Should France compel China to grant additional privileges to foreigners, as foreshadowed, the relations of our own representatives with the latter country will be materially affected for the better. If the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church, it may be that the blood of the poor victims of the Tien-tsin massacres will prove the seed of a wider civilization in China.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

The Son of General Prim Opens the Coffin of His Father.

[Herald Madrid Letter.]

Wednesday, the 1st inst., in the afternoon, an affecting scene took place in the Basilica-de-Atocha.

General Gaminde, Captain General of Catalonia, accompanied by the Commissarial General of the Spanish army, with his aides-de-camp, as also the aides-de-camp of King Amadeus and other intimate friends of the unfortunate General Prim, went to the Church Atocha, and descended to the Pantheon for the purpose of paying a tribute of profound respect to the mortal remains of the illustrious General and statesman, who, on terminating his work in procuring a king for the Spaniards, fell by the hands of assassins.

THE SON OF THE DECEASED AT THE COFFIN.

The young Duke de los Castillejos, Prim's son and heir, a youth of some thirteen summers, was of the party, and stood beside the coffin of his deceased father. The young Duke wore the uniform of the Hussars, to which corps he belongs. The lad's countenance bore an aspect of calm resolution, hardly to be expected from one so young, so nearly related and so fondly beloved by the late General. He drew the keys of the coffin from his pocket, and with a steady hand applied them to the locks, gently raised the lid and after looking for a moment on the face of his dead father turned round to the generals and other officers forming the party. He spoke not a word, but with his right hand pointed to the coffin. As the young Duke, with upturned face, looked at these distinguished visitors to his dead parent's narrow abode, his expression wore something like an appeal. His dark eyes flashed, his face paled and his lips quivered. He seemed to say, "Behold the mutilated remains of my father—your chief, your friend, he with whom you have fought side by side in a hundred engagements—is justice never to be done him? are his assassins never to be discovered? is his murder never to be avenged?"

As the gray-headed veterans gazed with sadness on the marbled features of the hero of the African campaign, tears glistened in their eyes and trickled down their bronzed cheeks. Their lips compressed, and more than one hand convulsively grasped the hilt of his sword, and seemed ready to respond to the silent though eloquent appeal of the young Duke. A long and painful silence followed; fiery passions subsided and better thoughts predominated. The stern features of the veterans relaxed, and their lips moved in prayer for the repose of the soul of their comrade, the general, statesman and king-maker.

ADIEU.

The lid of the coffin was silently closed, the bolts of the locks again turned on their levers, and Prim's orphan having taken possession of the keys the mournful procession retired.

FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

The Spanish word for coffin is caja, a box, and in reality it is a box, with hinges, locks, and keys. The near relatives of a deceased person do not assist at the funerals here; an intimate friend generally acts as chief mourner, and after the melancholy service is terminated takes the keys and presents them to the nearest relative of the deceased.

CHURCH OF ATOCHA.

The Atocha, where the remains of Prim are deposited, was built A. D. 1523 for the Dominican friars, and was their monastery. This church is famous for the celebrated image of the Virgin, which has always been revered by Spanish monarchs. It was while on a visit to this shrine that Isabella II., the ex-Queen, was stabbed by the priest Merino. The Spaniards attributed innumerable miracles to the protecting influence of this image, which is said to have expelled a devil from a boy named Blas, gave speech to a dumb beggar, to say nothing of having raised a cobbler's son from the dead, stopped a mason in mid-air who was falling from a roof, and a hundred other wonderful things.

The image is nearly black and very ancient, said by some Spanish writers to have been carved by St. Luke and by others to have been brought to Spain by St. Peter.

Above the heavy altar and around the church are hung banners of Spanish victories. To this church were also carried and deposited the remains of Prim's political enemies, Generals O'Donnell and Narvaez.

OUT OF WORK.

A Philadelphia Man, "Tired of Batting with the World," Murders His Wife and Commits Suicide.

HIS FAREWELL LETTER.

[From the Philadelphia Press, March 27.]

Another of those horrible affairs which it appears must happen occasionally, and which not only astound but horrify the whole community, occurred on Saturday.

At a boarding-house kept by Mrs. Miller, at No. 449 North Fifth street, there had been residing since last fall a young man named John H. Murray and his wife. He (so far as our information goes) was industrious, and his wife an excellent, loving woman. At the time he engaged board he was a conductor on a passenger railway, and endured the usual discharges and changes of employment peculiar to these overworked employes.

Within a few weeks he was discharged, and, perhaps to avoid expense, about two weeks ago he sent his wife to New York. During her absence she regularly corresponded with him until a few days since, when she ceased writing. This worried him, but he was raised to a pitch of indignation when he was informed by an officious friend that she was in the city, and was in company with a man in a house on Walnut street. On Friday afternoon he called at the house and persuaded his wife to accompany him to his boarding-house. On entering the house his first salute was, "Mary has come back and all will now be well."

The wife led the way up stairs and he followed her. In about five minutes after, reports of a pistol were heard by Mrs Miller in rapid succession, and immediately after the voice of Murray was heard on the stairs calling to the landlady for "God's sake to come up!" She ran up quickly, and when she entered the room she found Mrs. Murray extended on the bed and the husband by her side. After shooting his wife and himself he had succeeded in reaching the second floor, and then had strength enough to get back to the bed and throw himself by the side of the murdered woman.

A horrible sight was presented to those who first entered the room—a pleasant third-story room, opening to the west, comfortably furnished. Against the north wall the bed, on which laid the wife, dead, and beside her the husband, dying. She had, evidently, after the fatal shot, sat on the bed, and then fell over on her back. He was writhing in pain, and, during the few moments of rest, he had turned over to his wife and caressed her, smoothing her face and moaning out his sorrow for the frightful deed he had committed.

Mrs. Murray was well and comfortably dressed; a black alpaca skirt and a sacque of the same material were her outer attire. She laid on the bed apparently as innocently and happily as if she were asleep. The upper portion of her chemise was stained with blood, and, shot through the lungs, her last breathings had ejected blood upon her chin and cheeks to such an extent as to create the idea that she had been shot in the mouth. She had been shot three times—twice in the back and again in the breast immediately below the collar bone.

The shots in the back were so close that her chemise was burned and blackened by the explosion. Murray had shot himself through the left lung. The internal hemorrhage gave him great agony. Between the paroxysms of his pain he would turn to his wife, and smooth her face, and caress her. Nothing could be obtained from him as to the cause of the tragedy. He expressed his sorrow for what he had done, but said nothing against his wife, and manfully refused all information. Immediately after the murder was discovered Murray requested the presence of the clergyman of the church to which he belonged, and the last rites of the Church were administered to him. He was taken from the house to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he died about 10½ a. m., yesterday.

In the room in which the foul deed was perpetrated was found a paper written by the murderer, of which the following is a copy:

PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1871.

TO MY FRIENDS: When the bodies of my wife and myself are found, I would most respectfully ask them if they will try and give us a respectable burial, because I have not one dollar in the world. I would ask that my mother, who lives in New York, be not notified of the deaths, as it would break her poor heart to think that her child had done such a deed. And I would ask that my wife's father be not notified for the same reason. I have nothing more to ask, only that my wife and myself be buried in the same grave.

Now my dear friends, you were good to me in my living days, and do not forget me in my death. I will name the following gentlemen to take charge of the bodies, and I hope they will act in this case as I would have acted in my life to all, with a good will to pray to God to have mercy on our souls: John H Collins, John C. Noonan, James Rowe, John Canning, James Clark, Thomas Walls, James McDonough, William Miller, Richard Lloyd, A. Tombleson, Samuel Nichols, and all my other friends who will help the above-named gentlemen to put me under the cold clay. Good-by, all my friends, and enemies, too; I hope you will all pray for my soul, because I know I need your prayers.

JOHN H. MURRAY.

Mrs Murray is about twenty-one years of age. Her maiden name was Fredericks, and her parents reside, it is said, in Virginia. Her appearance as she lay upon the bed was as if just returning from a walk, dressed and gloved, and her wealth of hair streaming over the snowy coverlet was horribly pathetic.

The supposed cause of this tragedy was jealousy, but it was possible that Murray, out of work, and tired of his battle with the world, was moved by these conditions rather than by any suspicion of his wife. Whatever the matter may have been, death covers all.

☞ A Stuttgart journal contains some curious information about M. Gambetta's descent. According to the paper in question, Gambetta's grandfather was born at Munderkingen, in Wurtemberg, and his name was Conrad Gemparle. He emigrated from his Suabian home to France. His son married an Italian Jewess, and changed the name Gemparle to Gambetta.

WALT. WHITMAN.

Death of the American Swinburne—His Writings.

[From the World, March 27.]

Our telegrams yesterday morning announced the death of Walter Whitman, crushed to death by a railroad train at Croton, N. Y. We presume that this is the famous Walt. Whitman whose name and works have become household words amongst us. In a scene of busy life on a high road of commerce such as he loved to frequent, the most American bard of America has met his fate. His end came early to this strong man, so full of life and scarcely more than half a century old, yet little cared he of its anticipation or delay, for he held death and life of equal account if his now quaint verses have not belied him:

Has any one supposed it lucky to be born?
I hasten to inform him or her it is just as lucky to die, and I know it.

Walt. Whitman, "the inspired bard and prophet of his era and land," the American Dante, Æschylus, or Shakspeare, as his enthusiastic admirer, Mr. O'Connor, would have him called, was in his fifty-second year at the time of his sudden death. He was a native of this State, having been born in 1819, at Westhills, of American parents. His father was of English and his mother of Dutch stock, as he has sung himself—

My tongue, every atom of my blood formed
From this soil, this air.
Born here of parents born here, from parents
The same, and their parents the same.

His earlier life was not surrounded by any of the advantages conferred by ancestral position or wealth, and his education was limited to that which he could receive in the village common school, or gather by his own exertions. Books were the least important sources of his knowledge. From his earliest years he reveled in the study of nature and humanity, in the open field and on the "populous pavement" of that Manhattan which he has so affectionately celebrated. Nevertheless, though his study was chiefly of himself and of his fellows, he gathered together in his wayward career a rare stock of curious lore which often mingles itself with the voices of nature speaking through him. Had fate permitted it, his quiet, easy nature would have kept him forever a worshiper of nature, a silent spectator and admirer, rather than active participator in the work of life; his tastes would have made him what he often described—a sublime loafer, enjoying the glorious present and indifferent about the future; but even Walt. Whitmans, able to "enjoy themselves on bread and water" as he was, must do some work to win that which can only be obtained "in the sweat of the brow." He began life as a school-teacher; he passed from that to the compositor's case in a printing office, and has toiled many days as a carpenter erecting frame houses. He has traveled widely through the country. He has camped on the prairie, driven stages on Broadway, piloted ferryboats on the East river, and once in New Orleans edited a journal, but New York was his favorite abode.

Manhattan streets with their powerful throbs, with the beating drums, as now
The endless, noisy chorus, the rustle and clank of muskets (even the sight of the wounded),
Manhattan crowds with their turbulent musical chorus—with varied chorus and light of the sparkling eye.
Manhattan faces and eyes forever for me.

* * * * * * *

O superb! O Manhattan! My own, my peerless.
O, strongest you in the hour of danger, in crisis.
O, truer than steel.

What Walt. Whitman had not seen of the lower strata of New York society was not worth studying, and his recollections of it strongly impregnate his poetry. The life that he saw from the pilot box of the ferry-boat, and from the driver's seat of the Broadway omnibus, gleams again in the picturesque thoughts which strike the mental vision from his "Leaves of Grass" and "Drum Taps." For years his quiet, harmless life was passed in obscurity, making few friends and no enemies. Probably Walt. Whitman has left no enemy behind him—he, at least, was unconscious of ill-will towards any one. Every one who met him was magnetized by his irrepressible and magnificent good nature; and among the children of nature of our lower ten he was at one time fairly worshiped, if we can believe one of his admirers of another order who once undertook to investigate the subject. "Who's that?" answered a deck-hand of a Brooklyn ferry-boat once to an Anglo-American litterateur. "Why, that's Walt. Whitman. Every one knows Walt. Whitman." The interviewer pushing the questions further, asked did he know that Walt. was a poet, and had written a book. "Why no," was the answer, "I never heard it, but Walt. is a first rate fellow." That was his character among men who knew him simply for himself and through himself.

In this obscurity he had lived for years, sometimes feeling that there was a fire burning within him, which he could not or did not care to extinguish, but which burned with too weak an energy to force more than a feeble utterance. What he did write was too frequently laughed at by his friends, and few did more than say that some of the thoughts were striking, although crude, but that their form was simply abominable. To the present day, although his works have passed through numberless editions, both here and abroad, the popular criticism of them is frequently of this class. But a great occasion having fanned the smouldering elements within him into the poetic flame, he began his task.

In the year 80 of the States,
I, now 38 years old, in perfect health begin,
Hoping to cease not until death.

It is difficult to describe the enthusiasm, sometimes united with horror, with which his earlier publications were received. With difficulty he found a publisher, and the editions bore the names of no publishers; some of the earlier were set up by Whitman himself. Men like Emerson recognized in them immense power, and Whitman, who was always a devoted admirer of Emerson, received from that philosopher the highest commendation for his work. "At first I rubbed my eyes," says Mr. Emerson, "to find if this new sunbeam might not be an illusion. I greet you at the beginning of a great career, which yet must have had a long foreground somewhere for such a start." Walt., dreamer as he was, did a good stroke of business by publishing this letter in subsequent editions, and Emerson's unfortunate indorsement brought "Leaves of Grass" into places where it otherwise never should have reached. The polished lechery of Swinburne was comparatively chaste in contrast with some of Whitman's passages. Emerson subsequently revised his opinion of this "new sunbeam," and probably feels now that no author can safely be approved sooner than he can be declared happy. Thoreau, who was an ardent admirer of Whitman, says of some of these warm passages: "There are two or three places in the book which are disagreeable, simply sensual. It is as if the beast spoke. Of course, Whitman can communicate to us no experience, and if we are shocked, whose experience is it that we are reminded of?" Mr. Whitman has found others equally ready to defend his openness of speech, while not a few have seen nothing in it to admire. The late Mr. Lincoln having read his "Leaves of Grass," so far interested himself in him as to procure his appointment in the Department of the Interior. The attention of Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, the Secretary of the Interior, having been called to some passages of this volume, that pious gentleman removed him. Great excitement followed, and Mr. W. D. O'Connor having published "The Good Gray Poet, a Vindication," basing his explanation on the plainness of speech used in many volumes of venerable repute, Walt. Whitman was restored to place in the Attorney-General's office. The war had made deep impressions on Whitman, and to some of these he has given eloquent but peculiar expressions in his "Drum Taps." While residing in Washington during the war he was of immense service in the hospitals. He was eminently suited by nature for the duties of nurse, and the same magnetic qualities which had won him hosts of friends on the ferryboats and 'long-shore in New York; on the levees of New Orleans, and on the prairies of the Western country, drew to him all the sick with whom he had to deal.

So magnificent a physique few men ever possessed. His strong, well-knit form was perfectly superb. Mr. Moncure D. Conway, who interviewed him shortly after he became famous, describes him as he appeared when bathing off Staten Island as suggesting a picture of Bacchus which hung up in the poet's humble study. That study was a curious nook; it contained no books except a Bible and Homer, and but two pictures, line engravings—Silenus and Bacchus. But it permitted his free egress to the sandy shore, where, in full view of the surf striking on the beach, and with the blazing sun striking down on him, he found it cool at 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Here he thought out these turbulent thoughts which balanced the reader between a smile and admiration. For nothing had Whitman a grander contempt than for the modern poets of to-day. He wrote strongly against the irrational imitation in American literature of everything European: "instead of mighty and vital breezes, proportionate to our continent, with its powerful races of men, its tremendous historic events, its great oceans, its mountains and its illimitable prairies, I find a few silly little fans, languidly moved by shrunken fingers." Perhaps he had the ambition to found a new school of poetry. What its leading idea would be he has explained: "To give something to our literature which will be our own, with neither foreign spirit nor imagery nor form, but adapted to our case, grown out of our associations, boldly portraying the West, strengthening and intensifying the national love, and finding the entire fountain of its birth and growth in our country."

Whitman was not very successful as a prose writer. He contributed a turgid article to the Galaxy, some years ago, which was most remarkable for its ambitious English. His poetical works have been republished in England, W. M. Rossetti editing one edition of them. Lord Strangford has reviewed them in the Pall Mall Gazette, Robert Buchanan has written on them for the Broadway, and the Fortnightly Review, the Saturday Review, the North American Review, and various other journals of criticism have noticed this peculiar phenomenon of American literature. What his worth in letters can hardly be discussed here, but to the average reader he will seem rather a curiosity than a poet, and his works will suggest the contortions rather than the inspiration of the sybil. He is popularly regarded as the American Swinburne, but it is difficult to trace in him any of the grace of that poet.

The following passage, taken almost at random from his "Song of the Broad-axe," is not the worst he has written:

What says Walt Whitman?
I see the European headsman;
He stands mask'd, clothed in red, with huge legs and strong naked arms,
And leans upon a ponderous axe.
Whom have you slaughtered lately, European headsman?
Whose is that blood upon you so wet and sticky?
I see the clear sunsets of the martyrs,
I see from the scaffolds the descending ghosts,
Ghosts of dead lords, uncrowned ladies, impeached ministers, rejected kings,
Rivals, traitors, digraced chieftains and the rest,
I see those who in any have died for the just cause;
The seed is spare, nevertheless the crop shall never run out;
(Mind you, O foreign kings, the crop shall never run out.)
America! I do not vaunt my love for you;
I have what I have.
The axe leaps!
The solid forest gives fluid utterances;
They tumble forth, they rise and form,
Hut, tent, landing, survey,
Flail, plough, pick, crowbar, spade,
Shingle, rail, prop, wainscot, jamb, lath, panel, gable,
Citadel, ceiling, saloon, academy, organ, exhibition house, library,
Cornice, trellis, pilaster, balcony, window, shutter, turret, porch,
Hoe, rake, pitchfork, pencil, wagon, staff, saw, jackplane, mallet, wedge, rounce,
Chair, tub, hoop, table, wicket, vane, sash, floor,
Work-box, chest, stringed instrument, boat, frame, and what-not.
Capitols of States, and Capitol of the nation of States;
Long stately rows in avenues, hospitals for orphans, or for the poor or sick.
Manhattan steamboats and clippers, taking the measure of all seas.

From his poem "Crossing the Brooklyn Ferry," the following passage is taken. Speaking to those of a future generation, who will cross the East River, he says:

Just as you feel when you look on the river and sky, so I felt;
Just as any of you is a living crowd, I was one of a crowd;
Just as you are refreshed by the gladness of the river and the bright glow, I was refreshed;
Just as you stand and lean on the rail, yet hurry with the swift current, I stood, yet was hurried;
Just as you look on the numberless masts of ships and the thick-stemmed pipes of steamboats, I looked.
I, too, many and many a time crossed the river—the sun half an hour high; I watched—
I watched the Twelfth month seagulls—I saw them high in the air, floating with motionless wings oscillating their bodies;
I saw how the glistening yellow lit up parts of their bodies and left the rest in strong shadows,
I saw the slow wheeling circles, and the gradual edging towards the south;
I, too, saw the reflection of the summer sky in the water—
Had my eyes dazzled by the shimmering track of beams—
Look'd at the five centrifugal spokes of light round the shape of my head in the sunlit waters.
Look'd on the haze of the hills southward and southwestward;
Look'd on the vapor as it flew, in places tinged with violet;
Look'd toward the Lower Bay to notice the arriving ships;
Saw their approach, saw aboard those that were near me;
Saw the white sails of schooners and sloops, saw the ships at anchor.
The sailors at work in the rigging or out astride the spars,
The round masts, the swinging motion of the hulls, the slender serpentine pennants;
The large and small steamers in motion, the pilots in their pilot-houses;
The white wake left by the passage, the quick, tremendous whirl of the wheels;
The flags of all nations, the falling of them at sunset,
The scollop-edged waves in the twilight, the ladeled cups, the frolicsome crests and glistening,
The stretch afar growing dimmer and dimmer, the gray walls of the granite store-house by the docks.
On the river the shadowy group, the big steam tug closely flanked on each side by the barges, the hay boat, the belated lighter.
On the neighboring shore, the fires from the foundry chimneys burning high and glaringly into the night,
Casting their flicker of black, contrasted with wild red and yellow lights over the tops of houses and down into the clefts of the street.

If this be not poetry it is at least an accurate painting.

☞ The Delaware County (Pa.) American says: A gentleman who has resided a number of years on the margin of the Delaware informs us that it is an interesting sight, in the month of April, to watch the migration of eels. The fish, which are all young, only some four or five inches in length, advance in uniform order within a foot or two of the shore, usually three abreast. They migrate from salt water to the upper parts of the river, are about three days passing, and keep up a uniform rate of speed day and night. They proceed in as close proximity to the shore as possible in order to escape their enemies, catfish, rock and perch. The old fishermen never fail to observe this interesting spectacle.

☞ The Boston Journal relates that a gentleman in that city, desiring recently to ascertain the whereabouts of the widow of a late brother officer in the army, wrote to headquarters at Washington for information. His letter of inquiry was forwarded to Austin, Texas, and the officer in charge there wrote to the former post of the deceased officer, about 300 miles into the interior. A reply, returned to Austin, was sent to Washington, and in seven weeks' time the gentleman in Boston received intelligence that the object of his search was living in that city, within a mile of his residence, while his message had traveled more than 3,000 miles.

☞ A peculiar feature of journalism is the large number of technological journals which are issued in this country and in Europe. Every trade has its organ, carriage-makers, painters, builders, cigar manufacturers, and, indeed, every branch of trade support papers which treat exclusively of the trades which they represent. Each and all of these journals do a flourishing business, and publications which are comparatively unknown to the average public, are, by the classes to which they address themselves, earnestly and carefully perused and looked up to as authorities.

☞ The Echo du Parlement, a clerical paper in Brussels, has formally announced that the Pope will, at the earnest entreaties of the Belgian Roman Catholics, take up his residence in Belgium. The other Brussels papers, however, say that the scheme was got up by the Jesuits of Rome, who have threatened the Italian Government to take the holy father with them if they should be expelled from Rome.

☞ A short while since, the Pope had almost decided to leave Rome, and go to Corsica, which was offered him as an asylum by the representative of the French Government in Rome. For a day or two the prelates of the court kept themselves prepared for the journey which seemed imminent. But the Holy Father finally decided to defer his departure from the Vatican until he is subjected to further pressure, which he anticipates sooner or later.

During the storm at Memphis last Wednesday the lightning struck the Nicolson pavement, and, branching off in various directions, formed a perfect letter Q, of some fifty feet in length. While the storm was at its height a large gas reservoir was overturned and some ninety thousand feet of gas liberated. Fortunately, the wind was blowing from the fires, else a terrible explosion would have resulted.

☞ The Italian Parliament has granted a credit of 150,000,000 francs for the fortification of the passages of the Alps and the increase of the fortifications of Alexandria, Civita Vecchia and Rome. It is said that with a good system of defense and a population of 500,000 souls the capital of Italy could, at an expense of 50,000,000 francs, be made strong enough to hold out for six months.

The fruit trees of Southern Illinois are in full bloom, and prospects of a good crop is good. Illinois strawberries are now in market.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Stillingia or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory.

"It is an indigenous perennial plant, grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives.' At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

New and Improved—1871.
PAGE'S PORTABLE PUMP,
and GRADUATING SPRINKLER. Efficient as a "Fire Annihilator," and one-tenth the cost. Unequaled for watering Hot-beds, Greenhouse Plants, &c., and for applying liquids to destroy insects on plants, vines, and fruit trees. Sizes, styles, and prices to suit customers. Discount to clubs and agents. See circulars.
mh29 weow2 N. PAGE, Jr., Danvers, Mass.

To Builders and Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Judge of the Butler County Court, in Morgantown, Ky., from this date until the 10th day of May, 1871, for the erection and completion of a court-house in Morgantown, Ky., on or before the 1st day of August, 1872. Each bid must be accompanied by at least two responsible gurantees that the bidder will give the required bond of $10,000 (if his bid is accepted) to perform the work in the time above specified, and in the manner set forth in the plan and specifications of said court-house, which may be seen in the office of the Judge of the Butler County Court, and the specifications may be seen in the office of the Judge of the Warren County Court, Bowling Green, Ky., and the office of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and the Evansville Journal office, Ind.

The payments will be made quarterly, as the work progresses on said building.

All communications must be addressed to Judge T. C. CARSON, Morgantown, Ky., and all bids marked "Bids." mh20 d10&w1

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
Genuine
PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the powers of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

H

H.T.HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following Symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance,

of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes), soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

☞ SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
☞ No Family should be without it.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

H.T.HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
Improved Rose Wash

CURE SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

M

USE H. T. HELMBOLD'S
Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of these organs whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

H.T.HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is the Great Diuretic,

and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
H. T. HELMBOLD'S
Highly Concentrated Compound
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald-head, Sal Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a Few

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought, and now the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has its virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Sirup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

O

H.T.Helmbold's Rose Wash

An excellent Lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thousands living witnesses, and upward of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, &c. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, should stand simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its capital.

L

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles in vacuo—and are the most active measures of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States.

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See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benj. Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works on Medicine

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H. T. HELMBOLD'S!
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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Improved Berkshire Hogs,
WORTHINGTON P. O.,
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MEDICINES.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of blind, itching, or bleeding piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use. WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the piles and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years' standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

NO MORE
WEAK NERVES.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those suffering from weak nerves with habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC For sale by druggists. Price $1.

COUGH no MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, hoarseness, asthma and consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by all druggists in large bottles. Price $1. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great blood purifier and delicious drink, Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public—far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by all druggists. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the whites (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for female irregularities, and it may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price $1.

Warner's Vinum Vitæ,
OR
WINE OF LIFE.

This Wine is prepared to take the place of all other Bitters or Liquors known to be made up of Fusil Oil and other deleterious articles. The Wine of Life is distilled with great care, especially for those who require a healthy stimulant, and for the use of Medical Men and Nurses in the sick-room, in place of the villainous liquors now in use, and so often depended upon. In fact it is a constant complaint of Physicians in this country that it is quite impossible to procure pure stimulant liquors for their patients. We ask the Medical faculty and the public to give Warner's Vinum Vitæ or Wine of Life a trial, and we ask

CHEMISTS AND PHYSICIANS
TO ANALYZE IT,

Then speak of it according to its merits, compare it with Whisky, Bitters, Brandy and other such articles, and see the difference. If they find the Wine of Life is pure and wholesome, and the other Liquors poisonous (which they certainly will do), then they are morally bound to prescribe and recommend the Wine of Life to their patients and friends as the best stimulant and tonic in use; but should they find it not pure and what the proprietors claim for it, let them publicly denounce it. It is the physician's duty to learn and find out which is the most wholesome stimulant for his patients, and to do so he must examine and look into the quality of each article, and learn for himself if the Wine of Life has any peculiar merits to warrant its general use. The proprietors claim the Wine of Life to be more wholesome and far

Superior and Cheaper
THAN
WHISKY OR BRANDY,

or in fact any other article in common use, and ought to be used in every family. Everybody should give it a trial. It is a new thing, only been in use about one year, yet it has already gained a great name and a wonderful sale, and whoever once tries it will always recommend it to their friends. It is peculiarly pleasant, even delicious, and any one would be crazy to take whisky, &c., if he can get the Wine of Life. It is for sale by druggists everywhere, in quart bottles. Price One Dollar. We challenge the world to produce a purer, cheaper, and nicer article than

Warner's Vinum Vitæ,
OR
WINE OF LIFE.
fy23 SaTu&Th&wly

STILL ANOTHER VICTORY.
The Great Cooking Stove

AMERICAN,
MANUFACTURED BY US,

Was, after an actual trial in the field at the late State Fair held at Houston, Texas, awarded the Premium and Gold Medal over the Cotton Plant, Charter Oak, and Brilliant. We give an extract from the report of the committee:

"American consumed 5¾ pounds of wood; bread well rounded in pan; uniform light-brown color; perfectly baked, and without a fault. We therefore award the Premium and Gold Medal for the best wood cooking stove to the American."

We have increased the capacity of our foundry fully one-third, to enable us to fill the increasing demand for this celebrated stove. Send for price list and circular.

BRIDGEFORD & CO.,
Louisville Stove, Grate, and Hollowware Foundry
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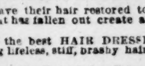

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VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR
RENEWER.

PERSONS WHO ARE GRAY

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out create a new growth by its use.

It is the best HAIR DRESSING in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair healthy, soft, and glossy.

Price $1 00. For sale by all druggists.
R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.
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Twenty-third and Sansom Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Samples sent to the Trade.
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EPILEPSY OR FITS.

A sure cure for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Persons desiring a copy may address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Health, Economy, Comfort

TRADE MARK

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSET,

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE. Entire freedom from all inconvenience from snow, wet, or exposure of any kind incident to an out-door privy. Entire freedom from offensive ordors. Seeing and not smelling is believing.

MAGENS & CO.,
(Successors to Speed, Magens & Co.), Agents, No 73 Third st., Louisville, Ky. Call and examine or send for circulars. mh22 wim

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LIFE IN UTAH!
Or, the Mysteries of Mormonism.

By J. H. BEADLE, Editor of the Salt Lake Reporter, being an expose of their secret rites, ceremonies, and crimes, with a full and authentic history of polygamy and the Mormon sect from its origin to the present time. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success; one reports 203 subscribers in 4 days, another 71 in 2 days. Send for circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. de28 dim&wim

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WE WILL PAY

AGENTS a salary of $35 a week, or allow a large commission to sell our new inventions. Address J. W. Frink & Co., Marshall, Mich. fe8 w13

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia
FOR THE CURE OF
All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood,
SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face,
	Boils,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Sore Eyes,
Syphilis,	Scald-Head,
Mercurial Diseases,	Tetter Affections,
Dyspepsia,	General Debility,
Costiveness,	Low Spirits,
Liver Complaint,	Female Complaints,
Loss of Appetite,	&c.

This preparation is a concentrated Fluid Extract of Honduras Sarsaparilla and Queen's Root or Stillingia, containing in solution a neutral salt of Iodine, with aromatics and sugar sufficient to render palatable. The well-known alterative properties of these articles is secured by carefully selecting the crude drug for, in the case of Sarsaparilla, it is a well-known fact that at least nine-tenths of the root on the market is entirely inert from bad handling or age. Fortunately it is easily known. By chewing a little of the root, if good, a prickly sensation is produced in the throat which remains for hours. If it does not produce this effect, it is worthless. I use none that has not been carefully tested. Good Stillingia is more easily gotten, but, like Sarsaparilla, may lose its efficacy by improper treatment in the efforts to extract its active principle. The process must be carefully performed by a competent person fully informed as to the conditions required to secure a perfect result.

What I Claim as Meritorious in This Compound

is that it contains the medicinal principles of GOOD Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, carefully extracted by the most approved and scientific process, and is made the vehicle to contain the Iodine salt in a condition not liable to be affected by time or decomposed by the chemical action of any other of the articles with which it is associated; but, on the contrary, they become valuable adjuncts to its alterative action.

Practitioners Are Fully Aware of the Value of Such a Combination as This,

and also of the difficulty of getting it prepared so as to retain all the virtues of the crude fresh drug. This I have secured, and therefore offer it with confidence to the profession.

NOT AS A SECRET NOSTRUM,

but setting forth all its component parts, the proportions sufficiently indicated by the directions.

In the use of alterative medicines, no decided effect must be looked for in a short time. They act slowly, and require persistent and regular use. However,

The Use of a Single Bottle of This Preparation Will Indicate Its Curative Virtues

sufficiently to encourage the patient to continue taking until entirely relieved. The class of diseases in which they are used does not admit of heroic treatment.

This preparation is not intended for a beverage, as some sarsaparillas are taken,

BUT IS A POWERFUL MEDICINE!

containing one bottle, though not as large as others on the market, more of the extract of Sarsaparilla than there is in a dozen of the worthless compounds of flavored molasses and spirits which generally are offered to the public as Sarsaparilla and Blood Purifiers.

The Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price, $1 00 per bottle; six bottles for $5 00.

Stillingia, or Queen's Root--Commonly Called Queen's Delight--Extract from U. S. Dispensatory.

"It is an indigenous perennial plant; grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla or other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,
The Great Blood Purifier!
PREPARED BY
C. H. Wintersmith, Louisville, Ky.
☞ For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5

L. D. SINE'S
147th Regular Monthly
Gift Enterprise
TO BE DRAWN
MONDAY, MAY 1, 1871.
$30,000
IN VALUABLE GIFTS.

One Cash Prize of $5,000! Two Cash Prizes of $1,000 Each! Two Cash Prizes of $500 Each! Five Cash Prizes of $100 Each!

Family Carriage and Matched Horses, with silver-mounted Harness, worth.......... $1,500!
One Horse and Buggy, with silver-mounted Harness, worth........ $600!
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth........ $500!
Five Family Sewing-Machines, worth $100 each!
750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from........ $20 to $300 each!

Ladies' Gold Leontine and Gent's Gold Vest Chains, Solid Silver and Double-plated Table and Tea Spoons, Silver-plated Castors, Photograph Albums, Ladies' Gold Breastpins and Ear-rings, Gents' Gold Breastpins, Finger-rings, Gold Pens (silver extension), &c.

Whole Number of Gifts 5,000!
TICKETS LIMITED TO 50,000!

☞ Agents wanted to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; 6 Tickets, $5; 12 Tickets $10; 25 Tickets $20.

Circulars, containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them.

All letters must be addressed to
L. D. SINE,
Box 86, Cincinnati, O.
Office 101 W. Fifth st. mh22 wl

CUT THIS OUT

AND send Twenty-five cents for a ticket, and Draw a

Watch, Sewing-Machine, Piano,

or some article of value. Six tickets for $1 00. No blanks. Address PACKARD & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. mh22 w4

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With our Stencil and Key Check Outfit.
CIRCULARS FREE.
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ARE the best reed instruments made, finished in rosewood, walnut, oak, and jet. 30 different styles and sizes—for churches, schools, lodges, and the parlor—at low prices. Descriptive catalogues and price list mailed on application to
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Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1871.

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Proceedings of lodges or meetings on the death of individuals, or pertaining to matters not of general public interest, and obituary notices must be paid for as advertisements. No attention will be paid such communications unless accompanied by the money.

Notice to Subscribers.

In making remittances for subscriptions or advertising, always, when practicable, send drafts or checks or postoffice orders. When these cannot be procured, send the money, but always in a *registered letter.* We wish it distinctly understood we will not be responsible for money lost in its transmission to us by mail, unless it is in a duly registered letter.

ANDREW JOHNSON might have been impeached easily on half of what they have brought out against General GRANT. Mr. SUMNER's speech was damaging enough in all conscience. But CARL SCHURZ has put a blister upon the Administration which cannot be poulticed. He has cooked the President's snipe, trail, sand-bag and all; and we may now say, "Good evening, San Domingo."

The absence of PROCTOR KNOTT from Congress at this time is the occasion of general remark and regret in Democratic circles at Washington. Mr. KNOTT's great ability as a constitutional lawyer, joined to his tact and humor as a party leader, made him an invaluable representative of the people. Kentucky has not so many great guns that she can afford to spare the services of this, one of the most conspicuous, and by odds the most brilliant, of her public men.

The Maysville Eagle, which takes a very common-sense view of public affairs and believes that political topics should be treated with the same candor that marks private intercourse, says:

> We agree with the COURIER-JOURNAL that Senator STEVENSON owes it to himself to produce the evidence to prove the truth of his statement that the scoundrel who assaulted the negro mail agent was a Radical, and that the Federal authorities knew his name. Col. WHARTON is a gentleman of character and social position, and though the junior of Senator STEVENSON by many years, the latter cannot afford to permit his letter, which was provoked by the Senator's own reflection upon the District Attorney, to go unanswered. If he does, it will be received as an admission that his own positive and injurious assertions in the Senate were not based upon facts within his knowledge, and that would not be a nice record for a Kentucky Senator to make in his debut in the Senate chamber. We impatiently await the developments to be made in Senator STEVENSON's letter, which we will at one place before our readers.

The following aboriginal petition was recently presented to the Michigan Legislature:

> MIDOS WAIK SHINSWAISWA NASHWASWA-
> MEDEMAHSHIBCSHIK REECHEWEQUADO,
> NAESHING, Ah kesis 25.
>
> Wenkeche nenwamdnm ewa mohsimegnnewah ob cheogemahokekedawenan akhwin dush nin newefamatinesimnenong kechemenwaindahsemenum Ogemah Ankebahquegawenenlnewunatah Nemokahdahding Manedowahba ahnende andsheding gia kahnen poahwaahlenongh ketabwasenon me dush egu oge non mahbah keshebankeneaweningewauy S. C. Moffatt ashneoslwinenu nahkeewodingnoogenahquaneyong kishpin abweah ewa hewahbendon ahgushketon ah wishshima Gov. Baldwin ashnekahzowin ewa pegueabgawnlonee annemishokegedowen hahwinnen gweteb gushketong tahwindomoweshenong equeshkah wahnabnahquetahqua.
>
> Yours truly,
> PENSHEGESHIKCHQUETAHQUA.

The general tone and tenor of this petition must meet the approbation of every impartial mind, but it strikes us that the remarks touching S. C. MOFFATT and Gov. BALDWIN are singularly severe.

The Democrats of Cleveland, Ohio, have nominated PRINCE R. FREEMAN, a colored man, for office, and his name appears among the list of Democratic candidates at the head of the editorial columns of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. This is what some folks might call "progress." But as it is an undoubted Democratic privilege to settle such matters upon the local, self-governing principle of "mind your own business and we shall mind ours," we suppose that no one will complain. In a late card to the public, PRINCE R. FREEMAN says:

> There appears a card in the Herald and Leader this morning signed by MOSE SIMMONS urging the colored men of the city to meet in the Sixth ward, to get up a feeling against me because I am a candidate for office. I am a freeman now by name and law, and am doing what I think best for my race and self, acting as my judgment dictates. The Republican party always talk turkey to us—ask our votes—but when a colored man asks for a nomination from them, they always refuse him. They regard us as their "hewers of wood and drawers of water," only. I want every voter to be independent and act as if they were men. The story of MOSE SIMMONS that I am a prize-fighter is untrue. I am a musician by profession, as many who have danced to my music can tell. If the colored men would be true freemen they must act for themselves, and not be the tools of such fellows as MOSE SIMMONS. As I am the first colored man that was ever nominated for office in this city, I ask all colored men to help me. PRINCE R. FREEMAN.

PRINCE talks it out like a man, and we hope he will be able to circumvent the schemes of MOSE SIMMONS and the Radical wire-pullers.

☞ The Saratogian says: "About the year 1813 a wealthy North Carolina planter, named POLLOCK, the owner of 15,000 slaves, was a regular visitant at Saratoga Springs." So he was. We knew POLLOCK intimately. He was, indeed, a wealthy planter. The 15,000 slaves mentioned by the Saratogian were merely some that he kept about the house to wait on him. The bulk of his property of that species was kept off on his plantations. The government used to refuse to take the census in North Carolina because it couldn't afford to pay the expense of counting POLLOCK's negroes.

☞ The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER doesn't seem to have been made much worse by his twenty-thousand-dollar salary than he was when forced to drag out a miserable existence on a salary of sixteen thousand. He was kind enough to say in a stump-speech in Plymouth Church, the other Sunday, that he expects to meet the Pope in Heaven. Of course he is not fool enough to suppose that he will meet anybody there, but it is really pious in him to encourage PIUS by talking in that way.

☞ Some time last year female suffrage was proclaimed in Wyoming Territory, and quite a number of the women availed themselves of it, rushed into politics and made themselves very conspicuous and very ridiculous. And now one of the newspapers out there tells us that "the people will soon abandon woman suffrage as both mischievous and impracticable." They certainly ought to abandon the suffrage, for it is said that the women themselves were abandoned long ago.

☞ The New York Sun tells us that Gen. GRANT is the disease that is slowly but surely destroying the Republican party. We should certainly be glad to see the Republican party dead, but we can't help pitying it when we see it dying with such a wretched disease as that.

Political Criticism.

A very intelligent and respectable Democrat, who represented one of the counties of Southern Kentucky in the late Legislature, concedes the truth of our remarks made upon the adjournment of that body, but thinks we should have left them to be put upon record by the Radicals. We took a different view of it, and reflection only strengthens our impression. If the discussion of men and measures were confined to the opposition we should have nothing but hostile, partisan assaults on the one side and insincere, partisan resistance to assault on the other side, and no real criticism at all. This mode of looking into the public business would be practically valueless. What we want is a sense of obligation on the part of each political organization, the press holding the representatives of the people responsible for their acts and forming its judgments not in an inimical but in a candid spirit. The object is not to punish but to reform; and reforms can be only accomplished when it is understood by legislators that their short-comings will not be concealed, much less advocated, by the journals of the party with which they happen to act.

If we should leave the estimate of public matters in Kentucky to the Radicals the people would remain in very nearly total darkness. There is not much of a Radical party and a very limited Radical press in Kentucky. Neither has much influence. Its strictures, no matter how just they might be, would pass for nothing, and in most cases would produce the opposite effect intended. If the late Legislature was deserving of censure it could only be reached by the Democratic press, which, in almost every instance, spoke out with the same freedom that marked our comments; and this, it seems to us, is what the party and the people really want above all things. The object of the people is good government. The existence of the party is secondary to this object. Officials are the instruments chosen to carry out the design. They must be subjected, therefore, to frank criticism—not friendly, nor hostile, but honest criticism—meant to secure the party from misusage and in this way to shield the people from maladministration.

It once was thought dutiful in the press to stand up for the errors no less than the virtues of its party and to attack all the men, doings and utterances of the opposing party without the slightest regard to the right and the wrong of the matter. It is easy to see that this was not only in itself dishonest but productive of all manner of corruption. It enabled dishonest men, under a partisan covering and protection, to proceed in comparative safety with venal and vicious schemes. It repressed information, checked the course of independent thought and darkened and inflamed the minds of men by narrowing political transactions down to an irrepressible conflict not of ideas but of plans. There were lines of battle, tightly drawn to shut light out from the rank and file, instead of an open arena for fair and intelligent debate. Two hostile camps were pitched, and the contest deepened into open war, at the expense of safe and responsible government, the people being counted in by the politicians as so many cattle, and the newspapers being considered as bells and horns to be rattled and blown "by authority."

This does not seem to us to have been a realization of the idea or the purpose of free government, but, on the contrary, to be, wherever it is carried out, a most false and corrupting system of handling the business of the State. That two political organizations will always exist, and ought always to exist, will hardly be denied. But they should not be, they are not, two hostile orders. The people of one party are as honest as the people of another party. The politicians of one party are just as honest as those of another party. They are all, in our country, American citizens, with equal rights and duties, having a common interest in the administration of affairs. Where power exists corruption exists. There is power at Washington, and behold the corruption produced by it. This corruption increases and diminishes as the standard of responsibility is lowered and raised. When the Radicals had a majority of two-thirds they were more corrupt, because less responsible, than they are now, that they have lost this majority. To this extent the people are the gainer. The trouble at Frankfort rose out of a similar condition of irresponsibility, although it took a different form. Personal corruption has made as yet little inroad into Kentucky. Our politicians still preserve a rural simplicity, a provincial sense of the greatness of official place, which keeps in their minds a sense of decency with respect to their individual behavior. They cannot be bought for a price out of hand. The tempter has to edge his way into their favor, and wine, women and tobacco are more potent than greenbacks. We have made diligent search, and we are unable to charge any member of the late General Assembly with bribery in the matter of the Cincinnati railroad bill, which was a big thing, *per se*, and backed with plenty of capital. So far so good, and we give the Legislature its share of commendation.

But the statements we have made as to its weakness and shortcoming—its want of proper spirit and decorum—its accessibility to champagne and cigars—its refusal to listen to reason and its readiness to engage in festivity—cannot be contradicted by any one who has personal knowledge of the doings about the Capital Hotel. Whenever a measure of importance was up there was plenty of free cheer; and a shrewd observer could easily tell what was going forward in the Legislature from the fumes that rose out of the tides that ebbed and flowed in the halls of the lesser place of Assembly, where the real work of the session was conducted.

Just as sure as Louisville had an axe to grind, up went a committee with Delmonico and Intimidads; and though the axe was one that had need of grinding, and ought to have been ground for nothing, it was still the same. Take, as an example, the question of conventional interest. The entire State was concerned in it. It was regarded everywhere as a measure of salvation to our financial system. But the Legislature refused to act. Finally, when the thing was thought to be dead, a subscription was circulated in this city, and about eight hundred dollars were raised. This sum was expended in good things, a committee was dispatched to Frankfort, and, within ten days, conventional interest was a law. This is no loose charge. Every business man among us knows all about it. If it were a secret or private affair, we might let it pass. But it is not so. It is only one of a dozen cases, an illustration of the common practice last session. In our opinion we could have got negro testimony through, and easily, by the same process. The measure failed because there was no one to "leg" for it; no negro-testimony champagne; no negro-testimony cigars; no negro-testimony mirth and festive cheer; in short, no negro-testimony lobby.

All this proves one thing—and this we admit—that the members were, as a rule, a genial set of men. A more genial, we are free to say, a more kindly set of men, never assembled anywhere. But geniality is not the best trait, though a good element when not carried to excess, in a public man. Sense is supposed to be better than sensuality, and mind, in the long run, is rather preferable to the most amiable disposition. Less geniality and more judgment would have given us a settlement of the long tacitly conceded question of negro testimony, relieving our judges and our citizens, and securing the Democratic party from dissensions, and doing justice to all classes of society, and placing Kentucky abreast with the other States of the Union. Less geniality and more judgment would have seen in the course of lawlessness a danger to the State, would have detected in the affair at North Benson and the raid upon Frankfort the sure foundation of Congressional assault, and, catching a hint from the Governor, the Adjutant General and Judge PRYOR, would have provided us an act showing our sense of outraged dignity and providing our Senators and Representatives an argument with which to meet and turn the charge of the Republicans, who urge that the Federal government must do something because the State government has done nothing. Less geniality and more judgment would have secured us a shorter session; for it was the pleasures of geniality and not the necessary course of legislation that made Frankfort so attractive and divided one needful session, of short duration, into two needless sessions of long duration.

Shall we be silent concerning these things? Knowing them to be true, and feeling them to have been damaging to the State, shall we hold our peace and leave the truth to be uttered in an obscure corner and in a hostile spirit by the Radicals? Are we not to inspect ourselves a little? Shall we lift up our voice and rejoice and clap our hands and be exceeding glad because of our errors? To what end? To whose profit? How do our plain words hurt the Democratic party? Will they cause us the loss of a district or a county? We think not. We hope not. In our opinion they will set men to thinking. They will teach this lesson at least, that Democratic officials must not expect to have their tracks covered up, and their derelictions excused and their lack of capacity explained away by the Democratic press. That press, true to its party, is the friend of good government and means to hold up the delegates of the people to a strict measure of responsibility. There is a way to correct the evils complained of, and we have pointed it out. There will be contestants enough this summer to hold the record up to popular scrutiny; and if the people are true to themselves they will administer a lesson that will not be soon forgotten.

"State Rights."

Public opinion in the South has not failed to mark, and to be impressed by, a growing disposition on the part of certain orthodox Republican elements in the North to resist the continued centralizing tendencies of the general government. The noticeable extracts published in Monday's COURIER-JOURNAL might be multiplied; and it is a little curious to observe that some of those who are beginning to stand out for the local against the Federal power, have been loudest to denounce the doctrine of State rights and the teachings of the school of THOMAS JEFFERSON. It is hardly to be expected that newspapers of the organ-grinding caliber, which have but a slippery hold upon opinions of any sort, should give very serious attention to questions of this description. They require a somewhat broader treatment than that which assigns them to a partisan origin. We find the central Republicans of Cincinnati, headed by STANLEY MATTHEWS and FRED HASSAURECK, striking out in the right direction. We find a statesman of the most cosmopolite school, like PARKE GODWIN, making a stand in the Evening Post for the domestic theory. The Democratic party itself is not more earnest than these newly-revealed friends of State rights in the Republican party, and it becomes a question whether we may not be able to force the Federal power back behind the barriers of the Constitution by compelling both parties to stick to the letter of the organic law with respect to matters involving local government.

The *term* "State rights" is more unpalatable to the North than the *thing* implied by it. The *term* was a Southern war-cry. It became odious in the North in proportion as it became popular in the South. It has the smell of civil broil upon it; the taint of secession; the fatal notion of failure; and it strikingly illustrates the force of the epithetical in political affairs. It has, in truth, served its turn and could not be safely employed again. "State rights" to the Northern ear sounds like "Southern rights," and "Southern rights" sounds like slavery and secession, which, whatever may have been their merit or virtue, are not the orders of the day nor the signs of the times. But the *idea* of "State rights," the thing itself, is a different matter, and, fairly presented to the Northern people, must reach thousands of voters in the Republican party; for it is not essentially a Southern product, though it made its appearance in our system through a Southern aperture, and it may become as indispensable to New England as ever it appeared to be to the Gulf States.

The resolutions of '98-9 are often ridiculed. They are often ridiculed by persons who never read them. They are often ridiculed by persons who really believe in them. Often, too, they seem to be ridiculed when, in reality, it is not the matter that is sought to be ridiculed, but a class of persons who would bring it into contempt by their injudicious use of it. These half-taught persons think themselves statesmen and philosophers by grace of the resolutions of 98-9, which they ride like a hobby-horse; which they appeal to on every occasion, and which they consider, or affect to consider, a remedy for every disorder. Such well-meaning but ignorant charlatans discredit the sober import of the wise principle of government embodied in the resolutions, which have in certain quarters received a peculiar levity of treatment in consequence. The truth is that the resolutions are practically valueless except as they contain a clear statement of a question in governmental science. They do not state this better, however, than it has been stated; and the State rights arguments of Judge BLACK, for example, have this advantage, that they are current and relate to actual transactions on which the sense of the country is directly asked.

Undoubtedly there is a feeling all over the country that the progress of the central power is alarming and that it must be checked. We are not surprised that this sense of danger should manifest itself in the Republican party, which embraces many thinking and honest men, who are sincerely devoted to representative government. The fact, too, is of cheerful omen. It may not defeat the new raid upon the States. The Kuklux bill will doubtless pass. It is a peculiar form of Federal encroachment, addressed against an extraordinary spectacle and supported by an unusual pretext. We in Kentucky are largely responsible. Had our Legislature taken the bull by the horns and showed the State government willing and able to take hold of the Kuklux we should have little reason to dread the present lawless scheme in Congress. That we did not do this enables the Radical leaders to say we are incapable of dealing with the question. They allege that it needs to be dealt with, and that since we have not dealt with it Congress must. The argument is specious. But the answer would be simpler—would be overwhelming—if we could produce State laws equal to the emergency. In Kentucky we had the power. In Kentucky we had the call. But we were slaughtered at Frankfort,—our Legislature had a golden opportunity to make points for State rights and they made points only for the Federal Government. So the Kuklux bill will pass in spite of all we can do, and another blow will be struck against State rights. But if we are wise it will be the last.

And what is wisdom? It is very simple. Justice to all men. The security of all men. A State government strong enough to protect itself and its citizens, black and white. The extermination of outlawry and the preservation of order. This by strong, humane and equal legislation, done by patriots who echo the intelligence and not by demagogues who consult the ignorance and passions of the times.

☞ "Is the COURIER-JOURNAL such a fool," asks the Camden Republican, "as to believe that General GRANT really has a pecuniary interest in the proposed annexation of San Domingo?" Quite a number of Radical journals have declared that we are such a fool as to believe it, but not one of them has ever gone so far as even to suspect us of being fool enough to doubt it

The Prussian Army.

One of the most interesting of the many papers found in the secret cabinet of the Tuileries is the report of Baron STOFFEL on the Prussian army. General STOFFEL was the military *attaché* of the French embassy in Berlin, and from his report it is evident that the French Government was fully informed of the efficiency of the Prussian army. The general belief, then, that the imperial government was not aware of the strength of the power it had to contend with is erroneous, and increases the guilt of the Emperor and his ministers, who thus foolishly entered into a war with a power whose forces they knew to be far superior to their own. The Prussians are wise enough to draw advantage even out of the criticisms of an enemy, and have taken measures to correct all the faults the French critic finds with their army. In spite of the peaceful declarations of the Emperor at the opening of the Reichstag, his government is fully aware of the fact that its only chance to retain the eminent position it now occupies among the nations of Europe is in keeping the German army in its present state of military efficiency. The Berlin government organ, the Staatsanzeiger, has published this report of General STOFFEL in full, and the able and efficient manner in which he has analyzed the good and bad points of the Prussian army are treated in the same so able and clear-sighted a manner that it robs the administration of NAPOLEON III of every excuse which an ignorance of the strength of his antagonist might furnish. This report was given as early as April 23, 1868, and the French government certainly had ample time for preparation.

In the introduction STOFFEL says:

> The elements of superiority in an army are of a twofold nature. In the first place they are to be found in the character, the temperament, the reminiscences and the history of a people, in its general education, etc. These I can call the moral elements. Secondly, they depend on the organization of the army, on the education of the officers and soldiers in military science, on the war material used, etc. These are the material elements.

In regard to the first point STOFFEL says:

> In a moral point of view two elements contribute to give the Prussian army an undeniable superiority over all armies of Europe: 1. The principle of general conscription. 2. The general education of all classes of the Prussian people. It is superfluous to speak of the moral worth which the Prussian army acquires through the representation in its ranks of all classes of the population and through the consciousness that the standing army and the landwehr are but the whole people in arms. Whatever may be its faults we cannot but admire this people, which has used all its efforts to make the army the first and the most respected institution of the state, and to let all able-bodied men share in the burdens and the honors of their country, and find it their most noble and honorable task to defend their native country or extend its power. The principle of compulsive education has been adopted in Prussia for more than thirty years, and we might say ever since the time of FREDERICK the Great, and in consequence the Prussian people is the most intelligent of Europe, in so far as education is more widely spread than in any other. I must here also call attention to a quality which characterizes the Prussian people and which contributes to the growth of moral power in the army, and that is its consciousness of duty. It is developed among all classes of the people to such a degree that we cannot cease to wonder at it the more we study the characteristics of the people.

Baron STOFFEL then goes into the most intricate details of the material elements of superiority. He examines the different advantages and disadvantages of the Prussian army, he examines the different arms used, and is particularly explicit in regard to the needle-gun, some of whose faults he enumerates, and at the same time accompanies with a statement of remedies for these faults, which are just as practical as they are easily carried out. But although he shows that the needle-gun possesses a great many faults, which future events have since then shown to be really true, his general opinion of the material elements of superiority possessed by the Prussian army over that of France is such that he believes it surpasses it in all particulars. He deems this fact calculated to call forth the "greatest misgivings." But he attaches the most importance to the Prussian general staff. Among others he says:

> But of all elements of superiority of which Prussia would draw advantage in case of a war with France, the greatest, and without doubt the most undeniable, would be the organization of her corps of general staff officers. We must confess, as a generally admitted fact, that the Prussian general staff is the first of Europe. That of our country cannot compare with it.
>
> In concluding my report I declare that I deem it of the utmost importance to devise ways and means to raise our general staff corps from the inefficiency that characterizes it at present. I say once more that the subordinate position it occupies is too real and evident for any person not to see it that has taken the trouble of studying the Prussian general staff. And without the least exaggeration, after mature consideration, I have written the above. * * The organization of the Prussian general staff will form in the next war the most important element of the superiority of the Prussian army.

The concluding sentence of the whole report, if we take the vindication of the same by the events of the last nine months, seems almost prophetic. He says:

> My conviction is too firm. I must express it again. We must, before all things, beware of the Prussian general staff.

Thus it will be seen the imperial government did not enter into this war with its eyes blindfolded. It had ample knowledge of the superiority of the Prussian army, and, therefore, the responsibility for the disasters that have overtaken France rests solely with the Bonapartes. Instead of acting according to this report, and laying it before the Legislative Assembly of France, it was hid away in the archives of the Tuileries, and the imperial orators and the press of France deluded the people by lulling them into the belief that the French army organization was unsurpassed by that of any other in Europe. Ample time was given the government to prepare for the struggle that sooner or later had to take place, but it neglected its opportunity, and the consequences for the unfortunate nation have been terrible.

But while France neglected to profit by this information, Germany, although victorious, is straining every nerve to retain the superiority of her army. It has taken the hints dropped by General STOFFEL, and is improving the needle-gun in the manner indicated in his report. The lessons which were given by the terrible ordeal through which the Prussian and the German armies have passed are carefully considered. The uniforms particularly are to undergo an entire change. The Prussian uniform, which was completely used up by a few weeks of campaigning, is to be replaced by the black coat of the Brunswick troops; which looked new when the Prussian coat was wretched. The helmet, which serves as a good aim for the hostile artillerymen, will be retained, but all the brilliant ornaments of the same are to be removed. The Prussian Government has appointed a commission whose sole duty it is to examine all plans of improvements in regard to war material. The immense mass of war material captured in France will furnish ample funds to re-equip the whole German army.

☞ Two of the rebel Kuklux were captured in Chattooga county, Ga., recently, and were tried and sentenced to seven years each in the penitentiary. These rebels were not rebels in the strict sense of the term, but were ex-Federal soldiers who settled in Georgia after the war, and we style them rebels simply through courtesy to the Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER and his political associates in Congress, who would be much mortified to hear that two men of their own feelings, sentiments and habits of life are in the Georgia penitentiary for committing Kuklux outrages.

☞ The Manchester (N. H.) Mirror thinks that the Radical defeat in that State was in part due to the fact that their candidate for Governor was a minister. We told them at the start that a man who had abandoned the high and holy mission of the pulpit to engage in the dirty business of politics was the very worst creature, not exclusive of the average horse-thief, that they could possibly run for Governor, but they wouldn't believe it. However, the result would probably have been the same even if PIKE had been a gentleman and a Christian.

☞ An Illinois journal, which wants to see JOHN A. LOGAN made President, asks: "Has Kentucky no candidate for the Presidency?" Kentucky has no candidate for that office, just now, we believe; but if the people get to electing such asses as JOHN A. LOGAN we shall soon have a candidate braying for the position in every jack-lot in the State.

Congress and Kentucky.

Mr. MORTON is something less than just and more than kind when he gives us the exclusive glory of having done our duty with respect to the Kuklux. Of the forty Democratic papers in Kentucky, we can recall but two or three that have not gone as far as we have in stigmatizing outlawry. There was a general editorial pressure brought to bear upon the late Legislature. The raid upon Frankfort was regarded everywhere in Kentucky, except in the General Assembly, with indignation and disgust. It called forth Judge PRYOR's address, the purpose and spirit of which were universally approved. The charge of Judge BRUCE followed; and that likewise met with the heartiest sanction from law-abiding people. The Frankfort Yeoman, conducted by the Adjutant General, the Paducah Kentuckian and the Lexington Press, our only daily colleagues, fell behind us in nothing. Governor STEVENSON might have been more persistent—we thought and said at the time—as well as more explicit. But every man to his character and humor; and Mr. MORTON has himself acquitted the new Senator of all shortcoming, associating him with Judge PRYOR and Judge BRUCE, as friends of law in Kentucky. In omitting, and thereby tacitly assailing, the great body of the Democratic press, he merely refuses to see what lies plainly before him, for the purpose of making a specious, partisan point. In all this Mr. MORTON is disingenuous.

The only organization in the State that has not been true to its mission—that has not been alive to the exigencies of the situation—was the late General Assembly. That body was derelict. It slept upon its watch. In spite of the united voice of the Democratic official fabric and the Democratic press responding to the united intelligence of the Democratic people, the Legislature refused to move with the times. Hence we are unable to produce an act of Assembly with which to meet Mr. MORTON's complaints and to say "can Congress pass any more efficient law than this?" Such an answer would be conclusive. But, in default of it, we have to point to the evidence furnished by the Governor, the Adjutant General, the judiciary and all others in authority, to the newspapers, to the unpopularity of the Legislature itself, to the well-known state of public opinion, as proof that Kentucky is making all needful headway towards that permanent and peaceful settlement under the new order of things which is desired by good men everywhere.

In reply to Mr. MORTON's offer to furnish us Federal laws we have to say that Federal laws are merely coercive appliances, having no reformatory or corrective power, but of a mechanical and temporary nature. If the intelligence of the people of Kentucky—if the several interests of the counties of Kentucky—are not aroused to the need of doing justice to all men as the foundation at once of Democratic government and social order, the intervention of a foreign power, armed with partisan legislation and animated by a hostile spirit, is not likely to effect anything needful or good. It may keep matters quiet where they have been unquiet. But it presents us the spectacle of a government upsetting a great principle for the sake of reaching two or three communities that are being already played upon by a public opinion that, left to itself, is sure to prove irresistible. This public opinion may be of slow process, but it is a sure agent and its work is thorough. Moreover, it accords with the theory of our system—with the genius of our institutions—whilst Mr. MORTON's scheme, aside from being impracticable, is unrepublican.

This whole business is a local affair,—a department of the domestic policy of the country. It belongs to Kentucky. It relates to the well-being of Kentucky. Kentucky is alone affected by it—and Kentucky can alone deal with it as it deserves to be dealt with. The intermeddling of Congress would be dangerous if it were not partisan. But, being both hostile and partisan, it is criminal, the wanton sacrifice of a free people. Such a proposition would not be tolerated by the Senator from Indiana if its provisions were meant to be applied to his own State, albeit pretexts are not wanting on the other side of the river. Why, therefore, subject Kentucky to an invasion which has no other pretext than the non-action of a Legislature that is happily gone out of existence, and is considerably offset by the action of a vigorous judiciary and a faithful press, the certain preludes to all needful legislative action next session?

The last Legislature was elected two years ago. It was elected under different conditions from those which waited upon its close. It was an incapable body by nature and was rendered imbecile by habit. But it is gone from among us. It is no more. Public opinion has pronounced its doom. It is no less damned than dead; and its successor is sure to be an active and fair representation of the intelligence of Kentucky if the people are left to themselves unexcited and unawed by corrupting outside influences.

We maintain, however, the right, and also the sound theory, that every State should be left to its own devices. If, being left free to itself, its people choose to fight and quarrel, to kill one another, to burn, pillage and destroy, why, that is their concern. They make their bed and lie in it. If they prefer a condition of war to a condition of peace, let them be gratified by all means. Distant and unfriendly interference can only foment the evil. Force may repress violence for a time. Or it may overturn a free system and raise up a despotic system. But, when once applied, it cannot be safely withdrawn. It cures nothing. It corrects nothing. It merely keeps the people subdued. Just as soon as it is removed, the old spirit, intensified, breaks out, and the old trouble has to be gone over again. If Kentucky is to be subjected to coercive violence, Mr. MORTON may expect to see all the efforts of good men set at naught, and the course of a beneficent public opinion checked. And to what end? How long is the pressure to last? When is it to be taken away? We think we can answer. It is to last as long as the partisan necessities of the Republicans require. It is to be withdrawn when a sufficient amount of electioneering capital has been accumulated. Then, the people exasperated and the good work hitherto accomplished dissipated, we shall have a lull until new party exigencies demand new invasions from the Congressional oligarchy. Thus the two extremes feed each other, and go on from year to year producing and being produced, leaving no room for the play of sober counsels, humane motives and popular interests; leaving nothing to the democratic genius of a free fabric and the civilizing tendencies of a free people.

This is Mr. MORTON's plan. This is the Radical plan. It is based on the idea that the people love strife better than they love peace, and that they can be kept from cutting one another's throat only by force of arms. It is not our view nor our method. The COURIER-JOURNAL, supported by the press of the State, is a conspicuous witness of the fact that, in the absence of Federal pressure, there is a force at work in behalf of justice and of law that cannot be held back. No fair-minded man can complain of us. No real patriot can say that we have not been earnest in our effort to restore the foundations of society to Kentucky. No intelligent observer can say that we have not made great progress; and that, considering the suddenness and vastness of the political and social revolution that has come upon the people, the prospect is not in every way hopeful. There is no chance of Radicalizing Kentucky. The Republicans may as well give over the notion. If it is meant either to Radicalize us or to handcuff us, why, fetch along the irons and let's have no more double play or concealment. But to the extent of making the Democratic party thoroughly Democratic, as suggested by young JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—to the extent of securing social order based on sound and equal laws—there is every reason for the friends of humanity to look forward to the future and to be of brave heart.

The people of Kentucky, like every other people, love their freedom and their peace. They are no more bellicose than other people. The same natural laws that regulate the common interest in New England regulate the common interest here; and the safety of the State and the protection of the citizen should be committed to those laws and to none other. A different ruling seems to us thoroughly despotic and dangerous. The ruling proposed by Mr. MORTON, however, is more than this—it is partisan, despotic, dangerous, hostile, warlike, malign, needless, an abandonment of liberty and a desecration of a free fabric. The people of Kentucky are as generous and as brave as any people on the face of the globe. They have fought for their country in time of war, and they have contributed faithfully to all the exactions of their Government in times of peace. They have furnished the system under which we live some of its best ideas. They have given the great commonwealth of States many of its most illustrious names. Their blood is sprinkled over every part of the world where the American flag has been carried. Their enterprise, their prowess and their valor are known in every section of the Union. They are behind no people in devotion to liberty, in the habits of republican government, in the liberal impulses of free thought, in the practices, the traditions, the customs, antecedents and belongings of an independent existence. This raid that is sought to be made upon them is most unnatural. It is ungrateful and unjust. Because of a handful of chicken-thieves and scalawags—because of lawlessness done in a half dozen out of a hundred and odd counties—because of a limited outbreak of crime that has already drawn the fire of the press and the law—Congress proposes to degrade us, to bind us hand and foot, to put a mark upon us, to violate all that is held sacred by the people of these United States. The stand taken by the judiciary is nothing. The clear and unmistakable utterance of public opinion through the press is nothing. The manly resolve of the more representative organs of the people to suppress nothing—their refusal to deal in double-shuffling or hocus-pocus of any sort—the whole going to show the healthful promise of that source of peace and law which is supposed to be the fountain of all that is pure and good in our system as well as the cure for all that is nauseous and evil, these hopeful signs are to be disregarded and a black stream of partisan corruption is to be let in upon us.

The moral is plain. No aid is to be given the friends of law and order and justice except the aid of a coercive policy that is the destruction of all liberty, of all justice, of all equality, of all social peace. Public opinion is not to be educated but whipped into measures. Popular grievances are not to be composed, but chastised. To be liberal, and to move in liberalism, is to incur the sure assault of the genius of uncharitableness and intolerance that presides in Congress and rules the destinies of the dominant party. No room is left for free ideas; no margin for the workings of real justice. Nothing is to be encouraged but sham justice and sham law. There is nothing but force on the one hand and fraud on the other, and it is held to be more glorious to be a Radical hypocrite than an honest Democrat. This is the word of the prophet OLIVER, the new saint that has arisen in the decalogue of the Administration, and all men must fall down and worship it, or be forever damned.

Let us pause and reflect. Mr. MORTON has done us the honor to read us extensively, and we trust he has edified the Senate by his quotations if he has failed to instruct himself. He will do us the justice to believe,—and his Republican colleagues who are not so well informed will, we trust, take our word for it,—that, whilst we love Kentucky, we love our country, and we love justice and truth also, and have stood up for them in spite of much of misconception and misrepresentation. We want to see justice done to all men, to black men no less than to white men. We have not only accepted in good faith, but have warmly advocated, all the measures growing out of the war, which have been essential to securing the black man his rights of citizenship, the protection of his property and his life, the securing to him and to his children ready access to those avenues to prosperity and happiness which ought to be open to each one of GOD's creatures on this earth. So far we have gone at all times, late and early. So far we shall go undoubting to the end. And, if it pleases Heaven to destroy us with our free system, we shall at least feel that, whilst we were free to speak our mind, we did no wrong between man and man. From this stand-point, therefore, and warmed by this inspiration and cheered by this conviction, we declare that the proposed Kuklux legislation of Congress, which is meant to degrade the white people of the South under the pretense of caring for the black people, is a fatal stab at the future of both races, needless in itself and certain only to retard the progress of those natural teachings that spring from the normal instincts and interests of every civilized people.

In order to sustain this position we find it necessary to deny nothing. We do say, however, that there has been much exaggeration, and that, if matters were left to themselves, the problem would work itself out in a very simple, though, perhaps, a slow, way. But simple or slow, it is the only sure way, and moderation and patience—not the rough butchery and hasty and irrational logic of Congress—are the ministers invoked to accomplish it.

We do not expect Mr. MORTON to heed us. Mr. MORTON has ceased to be a plain and straightforward man in order to become a professional patriot, a prophet and a saint of the School of the Holy Poker. But we do expect genuine Republicans—men of sincere convictions and reflective capacity—to heed us, as one whose evidence is worth something, being in no sense partisan, but, in all regards, the offspring of an earnest desire to see our fellow-citizens happy in the composure of all the States—in the rehabilitation of the Constitution—in the ascendancy not alone of law, but of that broad sentiment of nationality that tells us we are all American citizens, having equal right to reap the blessings of a fair land, and to share in the workings of a free Republican system.

☞ A New York journal announces that "Mrs. LIVERMORE will not deliver any more lectures on woman's rights for some time, on account of sickness." Sickness, no matter how severe it may be, in order to be looked upon as a great public blessing has nothing to do but to keep such women silent.

☞ A few years ago JOHN A. LOGAN was a shirtless pettifogger in Southern Illinois, living only because nobody would credit him for whisky enough to kill him. He is now a prominent Radical candidate for the Presidency. The work-house used to be the goal of the vagabond; it is now the White House.

☞ The Hartford Times says "give the Administration rope enough and it will hang itself." Convince us of the fact and it shall have rope enough, if it takes the last pound of hemp in Kentucky.

☞ It is announced that BRET HARTE will hereafter write exclusively for JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. It is certainly no small relief to the people to know that he is no longer to write for them.

☞ It seems from MARK TWAIN's autobiography that all his ancestors were either beheaded or hanged. This leads us to hope that MARK himself may have justice done him yet.

☞ It cannot be said that any of the GRANTS are sailors, though three of the female members of the family—the wive of CORBIN, CASEY and CRAMER—are wedded to the C.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

Opening of Spring Millinery—Displays of New Bonnets—Straw in the Ascendant—The "Pompadour" and the "Frou Frou"—New Dresses and how to Make Them—Ladies' and Children's Furnishings.

JENNIE JUNE'S LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

The mildness of the month of March in this latitude is something so unusual, that we enjoy it with fear and trembling, not knowing how soon a gusty snow-storm may put an end to our pleasure, in the beauty and the brightness of the spring sunshine, and spring fashions, as seen through the shop windows.

For we are not, as yet, displaying much freshness in street attire, partly because it is Lent, and a penitential soberness is the proper thing, and partly because the styles from Brussels and Vienna will compare with our home-made designs, before deciding where to bestow our allegiance. The oracles have spoken at last; even Paris has sent a hasty contribution to the general stock, and the result is as uncertain and indefinite as might have been expected—in fact, we know just about as much now as we did before.

CHANGES AND NOVELTIES

are spoken of, but none have really as yet taken place, and it is not at all likely that any decided change will take place this season. The present styles are really very pretty and very convenient—at least they can be made so—and no one feels inclined to make a change which may be for the worse. Paris has not yet sufficiently recovered from the shocks it has received to originate any new ideas in fashion, and, moreover, has lost the prestige and authority which it gained during the Empire, while no other European city has ever shown any evidence of creative power; there is nothing for us to do, therefore, but fall back upon what we had, and improve upon it as far as we are able.

There is one great disadvantage in the incessant changes of fashion which women seem entirely to overlook, and that is the entire loss of individuality which it involves. There are some persons to whom certain styles of dress and certain material seem to belong, as perfume to the flower, and one likes to associate them with their belongings as if they were the natural outgrowth of their characteristics.

I remember, for instance, a dove-eyed, gentle woman, whose dress of soft, gray silk, fine lace collar, and knot of blue ribbon at the throat, seemed as much of her personality as her brown hair and white bands. I remember a stately old New-York lady, who wore a white lisse turban arranged after a peculiar fashion and fastened with a large, single pearl, almost to the day of her death, and no amount of false hair would have ever imparted to her an appearance of such remarkable dignity and distinction. A beautiful and brilliant lady of my acquaintance never wears anything but white and black. Her toilettes are so well chosen and in such exceedingly good taste, however, that I do not know if this peculiarity has been generally remarked among her friends.

Her costumes consist of rich black silk, velvet and lace. Her evening dresses are of white ribbed satin, trimmed with lace, or tulle, and sometimes of black silk profusely trimmed with lace; for, being a widow and rich, she can gratify her tastes. In summer for house-dress she wears nothing but white mull muslin—she dislikes the stiffness of swiss and the wiry transparency of organdie. She is neither a utilitarian nor a reformer, and she abominates short dresses. "All very well for you, my dear," she says, "who have so much to do, that it makes my poor head ache even to think of it; but, for me, what possible necessity is there to wear short dresses? I rarely walk, and never, when it rains. No, my dear; advocate anything you please for the poor creatures who have to earn the pittance which keeps their bodies and souls together, but don't ask me to wear short black silk dresses and useful waterproof. I hate them as much as Byron hated a dumpy woman." And in my secret heart I rejoice in her obstinacy as much as I rejoice over my own short street-dress; for the aristocratic grace of her trailing robes seems quite in keeping with the charm of her slender figure and high-bred face, and all harmonize admirably with the beauty and refinement of her spacious and well-ordered home.

It is not necessary that we should be all alike, but we should all have sense and independence enough to adapt our dress to our individuality, our circumstances and our necessities.

Constant change destroys all ideas of dignity and repose; it is at war with the eternal facts to which it is for our well-being and happiness to anchor our souls, and though we may admire a new and costly fabric, or the latest design, yet it is not to these that we should sacrifice any real or beautiful thing, which, made a part of ourselves and of our lives, may become to us a joy forever.

THE NEW BONNETS.

The millinery openings, which were postponed to a week later than usual, have taken place, and though there was little that was new, there was plenty that was pretty, bright and attractive. The bonnets from abroad are larger than those of American manufacture, and differ in the quality of the materials used, but otherwise there is little difference to note.

A very high English round hat attracts immediate attention, but it has a flavor of Tyburnia, rather than Belgravia, and would be considered "fast," even by a female boat-racer.

Nearly all the hats this season are bonnets, but they are so much like hats that it is, as Mr. Toots used to remark, of no consequence. The particular objection to them is, that there is no one fixed fact about them to anchor our selves to—they are as uncertain as the waves or the sands upon the seashore. While there is a general resemblance no two are alike; it is a little more brim, or a little less crown, or a brim indented, or a brim turned up. In one particular, however, they are all alike, and that is in being composed mainly of straw. There are a few of crepe and a few of lace, but the majority are of fine English or Italian straw, the best and most useful material for spring and summer bonnets ever invented, and the only one adapted for wear with a variety of costumes.

BONNETS FROM BRUSSELS,

imported by Mme. Natalie Tilman, who has branch houses in London, Paris and Brussels, possess distinctive characteristics. The "Charlotte Corday" is large, with soft, long crown and dooping brim. The edge is bound with black velvet, and a narrow black lace is laid flat above it. The trimming is black lace, black velvet mixed with black gros grain ribbon and roses in straw colored satin.

The "Lamballe" has a low crown, with a straight brim indented at the sides. It is of English straw, trimmed with black Brussels lace, which falls over the various colored daisies which surround the crown, and intermingles in scarf-like fashion with the loops and ends of black velvet which fall at the back. Inside is a mossy pink ruche upon the white lining.

The "Prussian casque" is the most peculiar shape of the three; it has an oval crown which is composed half of lace, and a drooping brim, divided at the back. It is trimmed with black lace, narrow folds of velvet, clusters of roses, pink and black, and black lace veil falling at the back. The same shape, in black and white straw, was trimmed with black lace, arranged as a cascade upon the crown, over a jet coronet, black and crimson roses, and long, black velvet loops and ends. The edges of the brims are almost invariably bound with black velvet, beaded with a narrow lace.

A French gypsy of white Italian straw ("Frou-Frou" shape) was ornamented with a scarf of blue gaze de chine, large rosette of black lace, in the middle of which was a cluster of parti-colored rosebuds; brim lined with white silk edge, covered with fold of blue gaze de chine, mounted with black lace.

A Paris hat for country wear is of leghorn, very large, with drooping, indented brim, and trimming of black lace, long loops of yellow satin straw, intermixed with ribbon velvet, embroidered straw leaves, and bouquet of field flowers. Another hat from Paris is called the rolling "Pompadour;" this, also, is very large, with straight crown, deep silk curtain, and high, rolling brim, lined with pearl-colored gros grain matching the curtain; bows and ends of pearl-colored gros grain ribbon, ostrich feathers, perfectly matching in shade, and a sprig of crimson geranium constituted the rest of the decoration.

A very stylish specimen of the "Frou-Frou" gypsy is of chocolate-brown straw, the little turn-up brim lined with pale salmon colored gros grain; the trimming formed of a fringed pouf of gros grain; an ostrich tip; a cluster of tea-roses, and bow with loops, and ends of gros grain ribbon, all of the same shade. The hearts of roses are exquisitely shaded from brown to salmon, and the leaves are brown satin, but the outer leaves of the roses pale off to the creamiest salmon tints. A very pretty bonnet, intended for wear with white and black costumes, is composed of white daisies, with black and gold stamens, mounted on white Brussels net, and alternating with rows of narrow black lace and pipings of black velvet. Long loops of black velvet and ends of white gros grain ribbon float from the back.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

The scarcity of trimmings (the Lyons and Paris manufactories being all closed) compels the use of material for this purpose, and in reality it is a blessing, for there is nothing upon which money is so easily wasted as flimsy, tawdry gimps, fringes and passementeries. In the absence of these, folds, plaitings and ruchings of the material, velvet, gros grain, satin, and this season moire antique, are all brought into requisition, and aid lace, which is more universally used than any one fabric, to produce the most charming effects.

The employment of moire antique as a trimming is quite new; it is used principally upon black silk, in the same way that gros grain has been used upon velvet, and is found very effective.

Velvet, with folds or ruchings of the material, is used more than ever, together with single or what are known as "wilt plaitings," which have largely taken the place of ruffles upon linen, pique and cambric suits.

A new muslin trimming, called "Louise Kilting," is imported for the first time this season, and is said to come from Brussels, though it is just as likely to have been made in New Jersey. It consists of fine book muslin, edged with patent Valenciennes lace on both sides, and laid in flat and regular single plaits. It is very useful to line the edge of silk and Irish poplin dresses, and can be utilized for trimming old silk skirts, tucks, and in various other ways.

FASHIONABLE MATERIALS.

A new and most useful material consists of an all-wool cashmere in Scotch checks. In the larger plaids it is used mainly for wrappers and children's suits and dresses, but in the smaller checks it makes very handsome and durable costumes.

A striking feature of the spring styles is the substitution of really good and useful materials for the more showy and expensive fabrics which have vulgarly been considered essential to an elegant and fashionable appearance. The idea that a lady must always be dressed up in a ten-dollar silk is worthy of shoddy itself. What would Martha Washington have said to it, who received guests in gray linsey and checked apron, if that happened to be the dress she was wearing at the time?

It will probably never be necessary for us to go back to the simplicity of the days of the Revolution, but it is really a comfort to get out of the excessively fine atmosphere of silks and satins for a while, and rest in the pleasant shadow of more useful and inexpensive fabrics.

Fine woolen and goat's-hair materials, for instance, are in great variety, and the Japanese silks and poplins (of English make) are most attractive from their beauty, excellent quality and moderate price. A very rare material, only found in one house (that of Arnold & Constable), is known as Carmelite serge. It is all wool, sixty cents per yard, soft, and only made in one color, a subdued brown or "nuno color." It resists rain like water-proof, never wears out, does not muss or wrinkle and looks as well at the last as at the first. The coarse twill is considered more distinguished than the fine twill, and is precisely the same fabric as that worn by the Carmelite nuns. For a traveling suit at this season, for a long journey, a suit for spring and fall, or for any purpose where service combined with ladylike appearance is required, the Carmelite serge would be most desirable. Some ladies of very high position have bought suits of it this spring, but shoddy turns up its nose at it.

The old-fashioned de bege in all wool is another excellent material, and particularly adapted to elderly ladies. It can be purchased in brown, black or gray, at fifty-five cents per yard, and makes up into matronly suits with the Metternich cape, or, more youthfully, into skirts with polonaise, trimmed with folds of the material piped with thick silk.

Irish poplins appear in new colors. "English violet," a lovely shade of blue; "alligator," a purplish butternut color; a new soft, spring green, with a blue tint (the yellow green is gone out); and a brownish yellow, "French mustard" color.

For black silk suits, the new American gros grain, at two dollars per yard, is superseding all other styles. It is not a showy silk, but it is heavy, and perfectly pure, not a fiber of any other material entering into any part of its composition. It was manufactured for the purpose of providing a durable silk at a moderate price, and the tests to which it has been subjected have proved satisfactory in every respect. At first it seems to catch dust easily, but this goes off, and the dress with ordinary wear looks better at the end of a year than it did at first. The best way to clean it is with a soft brush. Mud is as easily brushed off from it, when it is dry, as from a cloth dress.

There is an all-silk imitation of China crape which is almost better than the real thing, and is only a quarter of the price. It is really a beautiful material, wide, only two dollars per yard, and is admirably adapted for the over-dress and French casaques, for which Canton crape has been lately used by those who could afford to pay the price, ten dollars per yard. It would take a column to merely catalogue all the seasonable materials displayed in the large houses, but I must just mention the fine twilled silk serges, the ecru pongees, which form a wonderful combination with a rich brown; the frosted Japanese silks, with a reversible side in a darker shade of the same color; the white, washing satins for costumes and dresses, to be trimmed with black velvet and bands of embroidery; and lastly, the new linens, the "Yokobamier," which are not of any shade of buff, but brown and undressed, and admirably well adapted for country wear.

There is no "batiste" this season, though there are percales in robe patterns and fine buff cambrics advertised as "batiste." There are fine lawns and organdies, however, and a very pretty "crepe" tissue called "gaze de chine," which, together with the white muslins, plain and hair-striped, the grenadines and the numerous family of barages and lawns, afford sufficient opportunity for an extensive summer wardrobe.

SPRING DRESS-MAKING AT HOME.

There is no difference in the cut of the skirts, except that the most fashionable dressmakers allow walking skirts to trail a few inches at the back, unless, as is often the case, strict orders are given to the contrary. Trained skirts, on the contrary, are not so exaggerated in length, and, when made of rich materials, are perfectly plain.

The panier has gone out entirely. Upper skirts, or the skirt of the polonaise, which in suits and costumes takes the place of the upper skirts, are looped up at the sides and gathered full at the back, a square bow with pendant loops or a postillion basque taking the place of the sash.

A most elegant bridal dress of duchesse (brocaded) satin was made recently with perfectly plain trained skirt, plain, high, basque body, and long, close-cut coat sleeves. The only trimming allowed consisted of deep ruffles of duchesse, placed on the sleeves to fall below the elbow, lace trimmings upon the square basque at the back, and narrow lace ruches at the neck and wrists.

Double pipings are used upon rich dresses when there is little or other trimming. A very fashionable method of trimming poplin suits is with broad bands of velvet edged on either side with single plaitings of the poplin bound with the velvet. Three bands of velvet bordered above and below in this way make a very rich and sufficiently deep trimming for a walking skirt without a polonaise.

Another very fashionable method is adapted to lighter materials—twilled silk, silk serges, frosted Japanese poplins and the like. The trimming is composed of two folds, one of the material, one of the silk, same color, several shades darker. Above this is a narrow, upright ruffle of the material, bound with the silk. This trimming may be arranged to form a series upon the skirt and repeated as a simple border upon the polonaise.

Folds are never placed close to the edge, but always above it.

Bodies open V shape are more fashionable than the square-cut; at least for ordinary wear they are found very convenient, as they need only an inside ruffle of lace to complete them, and afford full opportunity for the display of the pendant locket, which seems quite to have taken the place of the breastpin. In fact, many ladies have had all the latter articles of jewelry remounted, to be worn as pendants.

Few skirts are now lined throughout and these are not of silk, poplin, or any substantial material. Grenadines and silk tissues are the only materials that require lined skirts, and then either old silk is used, matching in color, or plain foulard. Stiff facing is no longer used for trained skirts, as it cuts the fabric. An inner lining is substituted, and trained under-skirts employed, nearly the length of the dress, to assist in keeping it spread out to its full length.

Upper-skirts and jackets are still used in costumes, but are considered passe for suits. The polonaise, as was announced some months ago, is the fashionable adjunct of the season to the walking skirt.

Hoops are not worn at all, or so very small that they are not perceptible. Hair-cloth skirts have been introduced for summer wear, with a small bustle formed at the back of puffings, drawn in with hair cords. Bows are beginning to take the place of buttons upon jackets and high bodies.

French waists, always the neatest and simplest form of high body, are used for lawn and muslin dresses.

Black grenadine suits promise to be very fashionable for summer wear, but are no longer trimmed in colors. The most approved method of trimming is with scant ruffles of the material bound with the same, or stitched, and edged with narrow black guipure lace.

As it is necessary to wear black silk under black grenadine, a great many ladies simply flounce the grenadine upon an old black silk skirt.

All ruffles and flounces are made with as little fullness as possible, and are simply hemmed, or scalloped, and bound. Flat plaitings are much used instead of ruffles.

Pipings of a different shade, and of a richer material, as satin upon silk and silk upon poplin, are employed to edge crescent folds made of the same material as the dress.

LADIES' READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The prediction that the time would come when it would be as rare for women to make the clothing for the family as it is now for them to spin and weave the cloth, is rapidly being fulfilled. Ten years ago there were only two important ladies' furnishing houses in New York city, and the business of these was wholly confined to the costly bridal and other outfits of a few wealthy persons.

To-day the ladies' and children's furnishing houses are as numerous as the dry goods and thread and needle stores; in fact, one of either hardly exists without the other in any part of New York city. The style and workmanship of the garments found at these establishments vary, of course, but are generally very indifferent. They have improved, however, very much within the past year, and some houses now furnish under-clothing of all kinds, well cut and neatly made, at the bare retail cost of material and labor. Factory-made under-clothing is turned out in such immense quantities that it is a marvel where it all goes to; it is ill cut and wretchedly made, and therefore cannot be called cheap, even at the low prices at which it is sold, but it must find many purchasers, or it would not continue in demand. The "high-class" furnishing stores ignore now all machine-made articles and recommend "English" hand-sewing and "English" hand-embroidery as the fittest methods for the preparation of fine trousseaus. Fine hand-sewing brings a much higher price than machine-sewing, while hand-embroidery and tucking done in the material are so costly as to render it more economical to import garments ornamented in this way than to have them done here. Fine linen drawers, exquisitely embroidered upon the material, the workmanship durable as the linen itself, can be purchased, of European make, for $5 00 per pair, which would cost $10 if the garments were home-made. There is a point worth noting about French and English drawers and underskirts, and that is that the bands around the waist form drawing-cases for tape strings, which can be loosened or drawn in at pleasure, thus saving an infinitude of trouble in enlarging buttoned bands.

Fine tucking and embroidery wrought into the material itself is the most fashionable method of ornamenting chemises, nightgowns and ladies' drawers, and is to be commended because it is durable as well as beautiful, but it is painful to think how many beautiful eyes have been actually wrought into the fabrics they have assisted to adorn.

Many ladies include in their orders for a trousseau a dozen fine linen cambric pillow covers with initial or monogram embroidered in the center. The letters are very large and cost to embroider $10 the pair, for a simple initial; a monogram, which requires a special design, costs more.

Between the factory clothing and the great houses there is a class of medium furnishing establishments which do their own manufacturing, are much better patterns and designs, cut with more precision and exactness than the lower grades, and execute a much higher class of workmanship. Less tawdry trimmings are used for this class of articles, and the cloth or material used is much better. The prices commence at about a dollar and a half for chemises, two dollars for night-gowns, and one dollar per pair for drawers. Tucked walking skirts commence at seventy-five cents each, and very fair flannel skirts, finished for wearing, at one dollar and fifty cents.

Children's underclothing of every description can be obtained in all styles, and at almost all prices. Nice little drawers for babies a year old, finished with bands, buttonholes, and trimming, can be purchased for seventy-five cents per pair and upwards, and all other articles of clothing, including night drawers, small flannel drawers, and knitted undershirts, at very reasonable rates.

JENNIE JUNE.

☞ Miss Mary L. Booth, of Harper's Bazaar, receives $4,000 a year; and Mrs. Mary E. Dodge, of the Hearth and Home, has a salary of $3,000.

FORNEY IN FAVOR.

How He Looks and What He Thinks Since Grant Has Taken Him Back.

[George Alfred Townsend in Chicago Tribune.]

I was in Philadelphia on Wednesday night, and, led by that spirit in my feet which Shelley refers to in his most delicious serenade, I ascended the stairs of the huge edifice on Chestnut street, where the Press is castellated. In a snug, cozy room, with a high ceiling, Colonel Forney was doing his work under a lamp shade, and around him were several rich and potential men in that great town, amongst whom, as nearly as I could gauge it, the sentiment was earnest that he should not take the office bequeathed him. In fact, I had not heard, and did not hear in that well-disciplined city, anybody express any enthusiasm for our Chief Magistrate. The most earnest Republicans all favor another nomination in 1872.

Colonel Forney appeared to be solicitous for the good opinion of his associates in the newspapers, and this seemed to pain him more than anything else, that probably his motives would not be understood in taking the office. He spoke highly and earnestly of Mr Sumner, and said that his paper could not be controlled by any power to make him forswear allegiance to so old a friend.

It is upon my own responsibility, and without positive knowledge, that I say that Colonel Forney's reason for taking the office may have been merely a circumstantial one. When he was Secretary of the State, a connection whom he had placed in a subordinate position there proved to be a defaulter in the extent of more than half a hundred thousand dollars. This money Secretary Forney paid out of his private income, and, as he had but a few years before purchased an expensive piece of property in the heart of Philadelphia, and, as his Washington newspaper, through the disaffection of the administration, had ceased to yield him a large income, he felt the loss of that large sum. He is happy in the possession of one of the most conscientious and diligent publishers in the country, and it was said to me in Philadelphia that this publisher had promised to make straight all his embarrassments, provided the income of the Collectorship of the port would be accepted by him. Thus obligations weaken us all.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

I made some inquiry in Philadelphia amongst leading Republicans to know in whom lay their preference for the next Republican President. A few urged the claims of Mr. Blaine. Several seemed to think that Andrew G. Curtin, after his retirement at St. Petersburg, would be the choice of Pennsylvania. The names of Charles Francis Adams and Lyman Trumbull were also referred to as men in every way worthy of the party and of the country. Vice President Colfax's name also came up, and that of William M. Evarts, of New York. But I did not hear anybody urge that the President needed or was entitled to a renomination.

Mobile Races.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, March 28.—Purse $250
Two miles, eight hurdles.
1. Captain T. G. Moore's ch. h. Beacon, aged by Lexington; dam Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire—130 lbs. 1
—Geo. H. Rice's ch. c. Gen. Von Moltke, 3 y. o., by War Dance; dam Blonde, by imp. Glencoe—110 lbs. .... Rider thrown.
Time—Nominal.

SAME DAY.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second horse. Two-mile heats:
1. George H. Rice's ch. h. Victory, 5 y. o., Uncle Vic.; dam Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe 1 1
2. W. Brady's ch. g. Capt. Jinks, 3 y. o., by Waterloo; dam by St. Charles 2 2

TIME:

	1st quar.	1st half.	1st mile.	2 miles.
1st heat	34	1:07¼	2:09	4:01¾
2d heat	28¾	56	1:52¾	3:50¾

SAME DAY—Purse $200, for two-year olds, of which $50 to second horse. Dash of a mile.
1. Geo. H. Rice's (Col. Nelligan's) ch c, by Lexington; dam, Lizzie Mardis by imp. Glencoe. 1
2. Capt. W. Cottrill's ch c Billy Williamson, by Daniel Boone; dam by Portland 2
3. T. G. Bacon's imp. b f Girl of My Heart, by Skirmisher; dam by Wormsley 3
4. Capt. W. Cottrill's ch f Sauce-box, by Star Davis; dam Sk. dadole by imp. Yorkshire ... 4
5. Capt. W. H. Williamson's b c Jink, by Daniel Boone; out of Jennie C's dam by imp. Glencoe 5

TIME.

1st quarter, 26¾—half-mile, 53¾—mile, 1:49.

River and Weather.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.

THE RIVER has commenced receding again and had fallen 4 inches in the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday, when there was 6 feet 4 inches in the pass down the Indian chute, 8 feet 4 inches in the canal, and 84 feet space under the bridge for passing steamers. Weather clear and delightfully pleasant. There was little or no business transacted on the levee yesterday. Special telegrams to the COURIER-JOURNAL report the condition of the weather and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers at various points.

LOCAL NOTICES.

"I was as Weak as a Baby,"

observed one of the young lady employes at Macy's dry goods store, "when I commenced taking Plantation Bitters, and now I am on my feet from morning till night without ever feeling over-fatigued." This remark was made about six months ago to a pale, emaciated girl who was making some purchases at Macy's. "The hint was taken," says the young woman in a letter to the proprietors, "I began taking your bitters the next day, and am happy to tell you that they have completely restored my health, strength and cheerfulness."

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, for blanc mange, puddings, custards, creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

Economy.

By using Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup for children many a doctor's bill can be saved, and much suffering averted. Read the advertisement in another column.

☞ Chapped Hands, Face Pimples and all roughness of the skin, cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column should be read by all. au9 d&wly

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To Cure a Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

MARRIED.

BURTON—BURTON.—On Tuesday evening, March 28, at the residence of Mr. Charles Summers, Utica, Clark county, Ind., by Rev. J. E. Ruddell, Mr. GEORGE W. BURTON to Mrs. MARTHA BURTON, both of Oldham county, Ky.

IRWIN—ZOLLINGER.—At the residence of the bride's uncle, in Madison county, Ohio, March 20th, 1871, by the Rev. Mr. Speck, Mr. G. W. IRWIN, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss JULIA P. ZOLLINGER, formerly of Pennsylvania.

PRICE—ALBERT—On the 28th inst., by the Rev. Mr. King, at the residence of the bride's father, in Larue county, Ky., near Upton's Station, Mr. R. F. PRICE to Miss ELLEN ALBERT. No cards.

UPTON—ALBERT—Also, at same time and place, and by same minister, Mr. ASBURY UPTON to Miss AMY ALBERT. No cards.

SEATON—WILLIAMS—In this city, March 21, 1871, at Walnut-street M. E. Church South, by Rev. W. C. Settle, WM. H. SEATON and MINNIE E. WILLIAMS.

CASTLEMAN—HERNDON—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Frankfort, Ky., on the 29th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Nesbit, LEWIS CASTLEMAN, Esq., and Miss SUE MARY HERNDON.

SAMUEL—McGOWAN—At the residence of Capt. R. H. Woolfolk, of this city, on the 29th instant by the Rev. John Rule, Mr. WM. B. SAMUEL, of Nevada, Mo., and Miss ANNIE F. McGOWAN, of Anchorage, Kentucky.

NEWTON—HOLT—On the 29th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Parke P. Flournoy, Mr. G. W. NEWTON, of Louisville, and Miss SALLIE HOLT, daughter of D. Holt, of Hardin county.

SULLIVAN—GATES—At the residence of James P. Sharp, of this city, on Sunday, March 19, by the Rev. B. Eltrennan, JOHN J. SULLIVAN, formerly conductor on the Nashville and Chattanooga R. R., to Miss SARAH A. GATES, of Mansfield, Ohio.

CROOKS—ARMSTRONG—March 29, 1871, at the residence of R. F. Hibbitt, Esq., by Rev J. L. McKee, D. D., ANDREW CROOKS to Miss MAGGIE ARMSTRONG.

MOYERS—PARKER—On the 31st ult., at the Sherman House, Jeffersonville, by Rev. John W. Sullivan, Mr JAMES D. MOYERS to Miss ANNA PARKER, of Kentucky.

DIED.

LAFON—After a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY A. LAFON, in the 57th year of her age.

SALVE—At Worthville, Ky., on Sunday, the 26th inst., JNO. M. SALVE, in his 66th year.

DAVIS—Of spotted fever, Wednesday evening, March 22d, at half-past 5 o'clock, THOMAS ANDREW, youngest son of Lucretia and W. T. Davis, aged 10 years and 4 months.

ROMAN—In Jefferson county, Ky., on the 27th of March, Mrs. MARY ROMAN, consort of John S. Roman, aged 35 years.

SCOTT—Suddenly, in the early dawn of the morning of the twenty-seventh inst., in Jefferson county, at the residence of her nephew, Benson Ormsby, Esq., Mrs. HARRIET L. SCOTT, in the 52d year of her life, wife of William D. Scott and daughter of the late Lewis Sherley, of Texas, formerly of Jefferson county, Kentucky.

CURRY—On Tuesday morning, at 6½ o'clock, HUGH CURRY, in the 65th year of his age.

GORSUCH—On Wednesday, March 29th, 1871, Mr. ABRAM P. GORSUCH, at the residence of Jas. Ostrander, Meade county, Ky., in the 80th year of his age.

McLAUGHLIN—At his residence, in this city, on the 30th of March, 1871, JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, a native of Baltimore, in the 49th year of his age.

BAKEWELL—WM. G. BAKEWELL, Esq., died suddenly in New Orleans on the evening of the 21st March, 1871, of heart disease.

MACLEOD—In this city, April 1st, at midnight, MAY, the beloved adopted daughter of George and Amelia MacLeod, aged 18 years and 2 months.

McDONALD—On the 2d inst., at 5 p. m., of hydrocephalus, EDMUND, the youngest son of John and Sarah McDonald, aged 18 months and 9 days.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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nati Enquirer of March 23d, and
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A STRONG CONTRAST.

The Commune in Paris Divided, Agitated and Powerless.

The Assembly at Versailles Quiet and Surrounded by the Best Army France Ever Had.

The Bois and the Champs Elysees Converted into Camps.

Insurgent Defeats.

Opponents of the Insurgent Committee to be Shot.

M. Assary, in a speech in response, said the public had formed a Committee of Public Safety, and ran no danger from its opponents, who would be shot if they attempted any ulterior measures. All the conspirators will meet the same fate.

Cost of the Insurgent Force.

The Journal de Paris makes the statement that the National Guard of the city cost the people of Paris three hundred thousand francs daily.

Fusion of the Bourbons.

It is stated that a Bourbon fusion has been accomplished, with the Count de Chambourd as its acknowledged head, and that its chiefs are framing a liberal constitution, providing for a parliament on the model of England.

Chief of the English Detectives in Paris.

Le Liberte says four thousand English have resumed their residences in Paris, and that M. Thiers and the head of the London detectives are in that city.

The Sub-Central Committee of Paris has declined to abolish all the police force.

Picket Firing.

A special from Versailles to the Telegraph says there was picket firing last night between the Nationals and the Government forces, on the road between Versailles and Paris.

The Plan of Attack Decided.

The Government has, after consultation with Ducrot, Lifto, Chanzy, and Trochu, decided on a plan for an attack upon Paris.

The German Troops in France.

In the Assembly, on Wednesday, M. Thiers made a speech in which he admitted the Germans were evacuating France irregularly, and that there were still too many German troops in the country. He laid the blame for the delay in the matter to the Parisians, and announced that a convention had been signed which would put an end to all irregularities on the part of the Germans.

The Insurrection a Failure.

MARSEILLES, March 30.—The attempt to establish the Commune in this city is a failure. Col. Ducrot has resigned his position of commandant of the National Guards. Ormieux, President of the Provisional Committee, has been arrested, and other members of the Committee have fled. All the Republican societies have been disbanded, and the red flag has vanished from the city.

Consternation in Paris.

[Special to the World.]

PARIS, March 31.—All is consternation. The watch-word of the Commune is "Death to the rich! Death to land-owners! Death to the priests!" Decrees for the confiscation of church property have been prepared. Denunciations are suspected to be made hourly, and many persons have been arrested. The guillotine will soon be erected. The inmates of many houses have been marked as good for the guillotine. Drafts on the Treasury are not paid, either in Paris or Versailles.

How the French Indemnity is to be Paid.

LONDON, March 31.—Blanque has information that the Paris Cabinet has admitted the example set by Mazzini, in founding his Ministry of the Rome Ecumenical Council, in deliberating on the proposal to pay the Prussian indemnity by selling Versailles for one milliard of francs to an Anglo-American company; St. Cloud for eight hundred million francs to German gambling proprietors, and Fontainbleau for five hundred millions of francs.

Paris in a State of Virtual Seige.

The Daily News' special dispatch from Versailles says the Government stops all horses and cattle from entering Paris; mails to and from Paris are greatly delayed, and will, it is expected, be stopped entirely. The Commune is actively engaged in disarming the loyal Nationals.

The Ominous Situation.

The evening edition of the Times contains a letter describing the situation of Paris as critical. The gravest apprehension is felt in all quarters. Measures for proscription are secretly enforced everywhere, and the significant word "guillotine," though spoken only in a whisper, is in everybody's mouth.

A Universal Republic.

The Evening Standard has a dispatch reporting that the Germans will occupy Paris immediately upon the downfall of the Theirs' Government. A proclamation from the Communes predicts a universal Republic.

Force in the Interest of Order.

The Independence Belge states that Ulric Fovielle is organizing a force of 300,000 National Guards at St. Germain, for the support of law and order.

The Coming Desperate Contest.

A special dispatch to the London Times anticipates an approaching struggle which must be of a desperate character. Le Vengeur threatens the forcible ejection of the National Assembly from Versailles. The insurgents seem to be confident that the Government troops will not fight.

The People Leaving Paris.

Paris grows sadder in appearance daily. One hundred and sixty thousand people have left the city within the past ten days.

Chaplains are ordered to cease the performance of mass in prisons.

No More Correspondence.

It is stated that letters to journals outside of Paris have been stopped. The inhabitants continue to leave Paris, and many of the streets already look deserted.

Increase of the Force in Paris.

The Mot de Order says Bismarck has consented to the modification of article 3 of the preliminaries of peace and has allowed the augmentation of the Paris army of 80,000 men.

Bismarck Asks when Order will be Restored.

Bismarck, in his note, asked Thiers to define the time in which he would accomplish the suppression of the insurrection at Paris. Thiers resisted the demand by the expression of the hope that he would succeed in his efforts of conciliation, and by asserting his right to judge when other means were necessary.

The Red Flag over the Tuileries.

The Red Flag has been hoisted over the Tuileries and Louvre. Telegraph communication has been established between the Ministry, the Maires and the public buildings generally.

The Gates of Paris Closed.

A rumor having arisen that a body of troops, intended for an attack on Paris, had reached Neuilly and St. Cloud, all the western gates of Paris were closed, and several officers of the orderly eighth battalion of the National Guard were arrested.

Portion of the Indemnity Paid.

The Times' special from Versailles says M. Thiers paid five hundred million francs to the Prussians on Friday evening, and the French Government will then be allowed to receive reinforcements from the North.

Fugitives from Paris are increasing in numbers.

Warlike Movements.

PARIS, April 1, M.—The Journal des Debats reports a collision at the bridge at Sevres with Ducrat's men, and adds that the battalions of the command were on the alert last night, fearing an attack. There were 10,000 men in the Bois de Boulogne, and a large number bivouaced in the Champ Elysees. The gates at Maillot, Autul and Pont du Jour were closed.

The Mal de Ordresaid that the sittings of the Commune will soon be made public. The same paper states that battalions, provided with camping material, marched out yesterday in the direction of Passy.

Maturity of Bills.

The Commune, desiring a conciliatory settlement of the question as to the maturity of bills, has asked the workingmen's societies and chambers of commerce to give their views on the subject. At a conference held yesterday with the merchants and the Commune it was decided to accept their proposition for a partial payment, without prejudicing the question of ultimate liability for the whole amounts of such bills.

Object of the Revolution.

The official journal declares that the object of the revolution is to guarantee perpetuity to the Republic by laying the foundations broad, deep and immovable. Paris, renouncing its independence, will still be the head of France.

VERSAILLES, April 1.—The government has charged General Clinchamps with the organization of troops. General Charett holds Nantes.

Troops not Recognizing the Commune to be Disarmed.

A movement is on foot in Paris to disarm and disband all battalions of Nationals which do not recognize the authority of the Commune.

The Cri du Peuple demands that this proposition be speedily carried into effect in the second arrondissement.

The Sociale, a new evening journal, has proposed the abolition of the inheritance of property, and the Cri du Peuple approves the measure.

President Thiers telegraphs the Prefects of the Departments that Lyons, St. Etienne, LeCruzat, Toulouse and Perpignau are quiet.

Insurgent Defeat.

Seenite, with nine hundred men, has defeated the insurgents at Narbonne and captured their leaders.

Marseilles has recognized the regular Government.

A Strong Contrast.

The Commune in Paris is divided, agitated and powerless, while the Assembly is sitting in tranquility at Versailles, surrounded by the best army France ever had.

Bismarck's Ultimatum.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, April 2.—Bismarck has informed Thiers that, unless the indemnity is paid before the 15th inst., eighty thousand Germans will enter Paris to suppress the revolution, and will remain until the money is all paid.

An Attack Expected.

LONDON, NOON, April 2.—All the gates of Paris have been reopened except that of Passy. The outposts of the army of Versailles on the Avenue de Neuilly have been pushed within a hundred yards of the ramparts, and an attack in that quarter is expected. A considerable force is also concentrating on the hight of Chantillon.

The Versailles Army.

The Versailles Government constantly receives reinforcements of troops and fresh camps are established as they arrive. The army now under its control in the vicinity of the Versailles camp numbers eight divisions of infantry and three of cavalry. All unarmed troops were sent home.

The Elections.

LONDON, April 2—5:30 P. M.—The Communes of Paris have ordered elections in the arrondissements on the 5th inst., to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of sixteen of its members. A decree, issued by the Commune, suppresses the title and functions of Commander in Chief, removes Brunel and appoints Eudes delegate Minister of War, Bergeret chief of Staff, and Duvall Military Commander and Prefect of Police. The reorganization of the Octroi and completion of public buildings is contemplated. Circulation in and about Paris is free to all persons who do not bear arms. Exclusion of religion from public schools is mooted. The rumors of fighting yesterday were false.

Success for the Government Troops.

LONDON, April 2—10:30 P. M.—The following dispatch has just been received from Versailles: "Several thousand National Guards occupying the Puteau Corbevoie and the bridge of Neuilly, were routed by the troops, who carried the barricades, and have fled into the city. The moral effect of the affair is excellent."

Assignats to be Issued.

The Paris Committee intend to issue assignats to meet their immediate necessities.

The Bank of France.

The Nationals have occupied the building of the Credit Foncier. The party of order still hold possession of the Bank of France; the bank, however, to save itself from being plundered, has advanced three million of francs to the insurgents.

The organization and equipment of marching battalions in Paris is actively going on. The army of Versailles has occupied St. Cloud and the line of the Seine.

Rochefort Comes to the Surface.

LONDON, April 3, 2:30 A. M.—The Mot de Ordre has an article, signed by Henry Rochefort, summoning the committee to retire and not provoke a contest with the Commune.

Edouard Lockrey writes to the Rappel that he has proposed to the Assembly to recognize what has been done in Paris; to adopt the electoral law; to convoke a constituent assembly, and then dissolve—all to prevent civil war. The Siecle demands the abolition of the Prefectures and the reduction in the number of the Departments.

The People Still Leaving Paris.

Paris is quiet, but the exodus of inhabitants continues. Versailles is crowded to overflowing, and lodgings are only to be had at fabulous prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alsace and Lorraine.

BERLIN, April 2.—In the Reichsrath yesterday, a bill for the union of Alsace and Lorraine with the German Empire, was received and referred to a special committee. Herr. Zelinski moved that the Polish territories be not included in the motion, which was rejected.

Germany Not to Interfere.

Count Bismarck explained the policy of the government toward France. He said it was to the interest of Germany to facilitate the task of Republican France. The Emperor had decided not to intervene unless the interests of Germany were engendered, when other action would be taken which would be effectual.

The Austrian Army.

VIENNA, April 2.—In the Reichstath a heated debate is in progress on army matters. There is a wide division of opinion on the proposition of the Government to raise a fresh contingent of recruits. The House yesterday rejected a motion to adjourn and the discussion will be resumed on Monday.

THE DUC D'AUMALE.

A Sketch of the Possible Successor of Thiers.

[From the World.]

The eminent Frenchman whom the telegraphic rumor names as the successor of Louis Adolphe Thiers as the Chief Executive of the French Republic, is fourth son of the late King Louis Philippe and his Queen, Marie Amelie. Henri Eugene Phillippe Louis d'Orleans Duc d'Aumale, was born at Paris on January 16, 1822. In common with his brothers, he was educated at the public school of Henry IV. He distinguished himself at the University, and carried off two prizes in rhetoric. On the death of the last Conde he inherited a large fortune, and at seventeen years of age entered the army. He was for some time at the school of musketry at Vincennes, and in 1839 was promoted to a captaincy of the Fourth regiment of the line. In 1840 he accompanied his brother, the Duc d'Orleans, to Africa, as an officer of artillery, and distinguished himself at the battles of Afroun, Mouzara and Oliviers. He obtained that same year the grade of chef de battalion and lieutenant-colonel. He saw service under Marshal Bugeaud and Barsguay d'Hilliers. Attacked by fever, he was recalled in July, 1841, and on his return through France was everywhere received with great honor. On his entry into Paris he had a narrow escape from assassination.

Having been created marshal, and having completed his military education at Courbevoie, he embarked again for Algeria, where he commanded the subdivision of Medeah, where he distinguished himself by many feats of arms of a brilliant character. The most brilliant of these was that which made him master of the camp of Abd-el-Kader in the neighborhood of Goudjilab in May, 1843. By this he obtained a large number of flocks, the treasury of the Emir, his correspondence, four flags, and three thousand six hundred prisoners. For this he was made Lieutenant General, and honored with the superior command of the province of Constantine. In 1844 he commanded the expedition of Biskara, and distinguished himself against the Ziban and the Ouled Sultan. In that year he married the daughter of Prince Leopold, of Salerno, Mary Caroline Augusta de Bourbon, who was some months younger than himself. After commanding the Camp of Gironde and taking part in the pacification of the Kabyles and Ouransenis he assisted at the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier in 1847, at Madrid. He succeeded Marshal Bugeaud as Governor of Algeria in September, 1847.

The opposition fiercely attacked his vice royalty, but M Guizot as warmly defended it from the tribune. Toward the end of his administration Abd-el-Kader surrendered.

After the revolution of February, 1848, he finally preserved peace in the colony until affairs were arranged in France, and, after resigning his command to Gen. Cavaignac, he delivered a farewell address of much dignity to the troops, and sailed with the Prince and Princess de Joinville to Gibraltar, whence he took passage to England. There he has since resided at Claremont and Twickingham, chiefly engaged in literary pursuits, but always watching intently the progress of affairs in France. With the Prince de Joinville he warmly protested against the formal expulsion of his family from France. His Royal Highness has been a frequent contributor to the Revue des Deux Mondes.

In 1855 he contributed to that periodical two famous articles entitled "Les Zouaves" and "Les Chasseurs a Pied;" they were published over the name of M. de Mars, the editor. Previously he had published "Captivity of King John" and the "Siege d'Alesia." In 1861 he addressed a letter to Prince Napoleon entitled "Lettre sur l'Histoire de France," which was a pretty sharp criticism of the Imperial Government. The publishers were imprisoned and fined, and M. Mocquard wrote a letter to the London Times denying some of its more important statements. In 1862 he attempted the publication of his famous work, "Histoire des Princes de Conde." After a long legal struggle he was finally allowed, in 1869, to publish it in France. In 1867 he published an article in the Revue des Deux Monde entitled, "L'Autriche," and in 1868 a pamphlet which was interdicted in France, entitled, "Qu'a-t-on fait de la France?"

He had two sons, one Louis Philippe Marie Leopold d'Orleans, Prince de Conde, who died at Sydney, New South Wales, of typhoid fever; and the other, Francois Louis Marie Philippe d'Orleans, Duc de Guise, who was born in 1854.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Corn has advanced to $3 50 at Lexington.

Mr. W. W. Frazer is a candidate for the Kentucky Senate in the Russellville District.

Tennessee is shipping cattle to Fayette county, as they are sold to good advantage there.

The Christian Advocate says the election of Professor Arbogast to the Presidency of the Kentucky Wesleyan University is greeted with enthusiasm.

A great many farmers in Fayette and the adjoining counties have abandoned the idea of sowing hemp seed on account of the high price and scarcity of seed.

The Christian county Democratic Convention has instructed the delegates to the State Convention at Frankfort to cast the vote of that county for Hon. John Young Brown for Governor.

A dispatch from Catlettsburg to the Frankfort Yeoman says that the Democracy of Boyd county, in convention Monday, instructed as follows: For Governor, P. H. Leslie; Auditor, D. H. Smith; Attorney General, John Rodman; Register, J. A. Dawson.

Rev. N. M. Gordan died at his residence in Jessamine county on Sabbath, the 19th inst. He had been preaching in Shelby county about thirty years and held a high place not only in the estimation of his own flock but was esteemed by Christians of every name.

During the Circuit Court held at Murray last week, a citizen who had been summoned to serve on a jury, having failed to obey the summons, made the excuse to the judge that "he could not trust his family with the neighborhood, therefore he could not leave home."

A convention of the Franklin county Democrats is called, to meet at the court-house, on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1871, in the city of Frankfort, at two o'clock p. m., to appoint delegates to the State convention, which is to assemble in that city on the 3d day of May.

The stock sales at Lexington on Saturday last, as usual, were well attended, there being a large number of farmers in the city. Cattle were in considerable demand, principally for feeding stock, which brought fair prices as to quality. Horses, mules, and work stock sold readily, and brought good average prices.

The Washington County Agricultural and Mechanical fair will be held at the usual time, the last week in September, commencing on Tuesday, the 26th, and lasting four days. An election of officers in said society will take place in Springfield on the second Saturday of April, a change having been made in their charter to that effect.

The Kentucky Advocate says that a District Medical Society was organized in Danville on Friday, 24th, composed of the counties of Boyle, Mercer and Lincoln, with a constitutional provision, however, admitting adjacent counties to membership, under the name of the Central Kentucky Medical Association. The association meets quarterly; the next meeting to be held in Danville on the 19th of April.

A short time ago a number of the Frankfort friends of Senator Chenoweth, desiring to testify their appreciation of the ability and fidelity with which he discharged his duties as Senator, assembled at the Capital Hotel and presented him with a handsome cane, bearing the following inscription upon the handsomely chased gold head: "Hon J. Q. Chenoweth, Harrodsburg. From his Frankfort friends, in recognition of his services as Senator. March 23, 1871."

Miles Waterman, of Ashland, tired of his partner of many years, exchanged her last week to John Mulford for a horse, the property of the latter. Repenting him of the matter when in his lonely bed that night, he forthwith hied himself to the domicil of the aforesaid Mulford, woke him up, tendered him back his horse and plead for the return of his quondam spouse. Mulford consented to return her the next morning, but only on receipt of two birch logs as boot, to which Waterman consenting, it is to be presumed that he is now happy again.

Paducah is displeased with the arrival of a company of United States troops in that city. The daily Kentuckian says: "It is difficult to conceive why these troops should be taken from the frontier, where they no doubt rendered efficient service in protecting settlers from the raids and ravages of Indians, to be quartered in Paducah where there can be no possible use for their services. There is no part of the United States where life, liberty, property and freedom of conscience are better secured or protected than in this portion of Kentucky; and as we daily hear of Indian massacres and depredations, it is natural that we should regard the present movement as an injudicious and uncalled for one on the part of the Government."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

One million bales of cotton have already been received at New Orleans.

Captain Richard Davis, one of the oldest citizens in Bedford county, Va., is dead.

Last Sunday the Rev. William K. Boyle was installed pastor of the Chatsworth Methodist Church, Baltimore.

The convention of Georgia teachers will meet at Columbus on the 2d of May, and continue in session three days.

The Kansas Pacific railway, the Missouri and Central Branch, are carrying seed wheat to the frontier without charge.

The Jewish congregation of Augusta, Ga., have re-elected Rev. A. Blum as Rabbi for two years, and increased his salary.

A Sabbath-school convention is to be held at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 20th and 21st of April. Questions of a practical nature are to be discussed.

A convention of the press of Alabama has been called for the 8th day of June, for the purpose of organizing a State Press Association. The meeting will be held in Montgomery.

The bill passed by the Legislature, authorizing the city of Lynchburg, Va, to build a dam across James river, and to improve the water level below the same, and to issue bonds for the purpose of paying the same, has been approved by the Governor, and is now a law.

Professor Brady and his class have returned to Knoxville, Tennessee, from their geological excursion to the neighborhood of Beaver creek. The most important result was the discovery of a sandstone of very fine texture, which, if it exists in sufficient quantity, will be in great demand by Knoxville builders.

A number of Germans met at Turner Hall, Kansas City, Friday night, for the purpose of forming a society for the encouragement of emigration from Germany. A committee on constitution and by laws was appointed and instructed to report at the next meeting, which will be on Wednesday, the 12th prox.

Last Monday night, says the New Orleans Picayune, Samuel Read, Esq, the Supreme Chancellor of the Supreme Lodge of the World, instituted the Twentieth Grand Lodge of the Order, Knights of Pythias, in the State of Louisiana. The order in Louisiana is in a flourishing condition, and it is expected, now that a Grand Lodge has been organized, that every parish of the State will plant the banner of the Pythian Knighthood.

The Memphis and Charleston railroad last Friday paid to Comptroller Pennebaker the sum of $25,000 in coupons as interest due to the State. This, says the Memphis Appeal, is one of the heaviest payments of this character that has been made for some time past. During the last six or eight months large amounts of railroad indebtedness in interest, etc, have been made in this way, which is equivalent to canceling of that much of the State's debt.

Hon. E. A. Nisbet died last Wednesday at Macon, Georgia, in the 58th year of his age. He was elected a member of Congress in 1838 and 1840, but resigned during his last term. In 1845 he was made Judge of the Supreme Court. He was elected to the first Confederate Congress in Montgomery, but soon resigned, and returned to his law practice, from which, declining health obliged him to retire about six months ago.

A Virginia editor, in noticing the statement that tight lacing saves the country 2,000,000 annually in board alone, says it is villainous and habitual lie. He knows a girl who laces so tight that his arm will go round her twice and lap over clear to the elbow, and one wouldn't think to look at her that she could eat anything except soup, but she has got an appetite like a cross-cut saw, and she mows a swath at a table like a self-raking reaper.

An interesting affair occurred in the Peabody Hotel at Memphis last Tuesday. It was the restoration to Jefferson Davis of his Brigadier's commission, which he received from President Polk in 1847. This document, with others, was lost toward the close of the war. It fell into the hands of a Federal soldier, who sold it afterward to Ed Worsham, and some time ago this gentleman made a present of to his sister, who restored it to the owner. It is dated May 17, 1847.

We sometimes tire, says the Galveston Daily News, of writing denials of the outrages and crimes that are laid to the charge of the South. Every paper that is in the Presidential interest is busy with the business of circulating these reports against us. They are repeated and repeated, with every variation that imagination can conceive, and we are punished for it. This is hard. We are not confronted with the witnesses against us; but we are accused, and the accusation is the immediate precursor of conviction.

This is the way the Columbus (Ga.) Sun talks: "During the six years since the war Columbus alone has received in round numbers 346,000 bales of cotton, and at reasonable valuations the sales have realized to planters at least $34,000,000. Has all this money been expended? A radius of country thirty miles from Columbus received the bulk of this enormous amount. What is the use of always grumbling about dullness when figures that don't lie show such results?"

A bill requiring manufacturers of fertilizers to label their packages with a correct statement of the various ingredients of which the fertilizers are composed, has passed both Houses of the Virginia Legislature, and is now a law. A penalty is imposed upon the seller in case of its violation. This will greatly reduce the number of worthless manures bearing high-sounding names, by which farmers are so often deceived. If patent medicines had to be similarly labled, fewer fortunes would be made by quacks.

Mr. Charles Friend, one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Prince George county, Virginia, was murdered by a party of negroes, about two and a half miles from Petersburg, last Friday night. Mr. Friend was returning from the city about 7.30 o'clock, and had nearly reached his home when he was intercepted by two or three negroes, who compelled him to accompany them across the bridge spanning the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad to a place some distance farther from his house. Divining their intentions he appealed to them not to murder him, but, turning a deaf ear to his entreaties, they struck him a fearful blow on the left temple and another across the top of the head, near the right side, which instantly felled him to the earth, and would no doubt have persisted in beating him longer but for the appearance of a vehicle, upon the approach of which, they fled. He was taken up in a perfectly conscious condition, but died within a short time after reaching his home.

THE SENATE SENSATION.

Two Racy Sketches of the Ben-Butler-Garrett Davis Rupture.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

[Cincinnati Commercial Washington Special, March 30.]

There was a scene to-day in the Senate which has never been equaled in the whole period of parliamentary discussion in that body. Garrett Davis had the floor, and was discussing the resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a Kuklux bill, and had fairly got warmed through with the subject—having spoken but two hours on it—when Ben. Butler, head erect, toes turned in, hands swinging as limp as a dish-rag by his side, rolled and tumbled into the outer chamber and along the outer row of seats near the eloquent and long-winded Kentuckian, and sat down in the vacant seat beside him. Garrett evidently did not like this, as who would? But he restrained his temper wonderfully for a time. But it mastered him finally, and he turned to Butler, who sat like a frog watching a fly, and asked and answered a question, which implied that the Radicals were responsible for the condition of unrest throughout the country, and that Ben was the chief sinner. This he did in the most emphatic manner and voice of which his little body and big lungs were capable. He fairly spit the contemptuous words into Ben's face, and pounded them in and clenched them by his emphatic manner. Ben. merely laid his head back, puffed his cheeks out like a pair of bladders, rubbed alternately his bald head and his rotund stomach, and said nothing, which exasperated Davis still more; for if there is anything which Davis has reason to abhor, it is a full stomach. He rent his passion, tore it to tatters, and threw the pieces all around him in tangled confusion. He screamed until he almost split his throat. He threw his arms about until he seemed to have disjointed them. He shook his head until his teeth rattled, and at last, when he had exhausted his week body by constant friction, he threw himself wildly down in his chair, and glared at Butler fiercely. Butler glared at Davis, each looking the other squarely in the eyes. This lasted but an instant, when Davis hitched his chair close to the knees of Butler, and scowled upon him again; Ben. returning the frown with such a countenance as only Ben. Butler carries. This continued for a moment, and then Davis hissed out between his teeth, shaking his clenched hand in Butler's face, "You scoundrel, you damned scoundrel." Butler, who was perfectly self-possessed, replied, "I haven't interfered with you, and don't intend to." "But you are a scoundrel, sir," said Davis, speaking each time loud enough to be heard in the galleries, and gnashing his teeth like a wild beast. At this critical juncture the chronic peace-maker of the Senate, Henry Wilson, all fuss and feathers, as usual, rushed over to Butler, and after some resistance, he led him to the Republican side of the Chamber. The only regret expressed to-night is that they were not permitted to look at each other for the rest of the session, or to destroy each other in detail for the benefit alike of the Senate and House.

[Cincinnati Gazette Washington Special, March 30.]

A very extraordinary scene took place in the Senate to-day between Garrett Davis and Ben Butler, which, while it lasted, created a profound sensation, especially in the galleries. Garrett had been speaking for some time upon Sherman's resolutions instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a Kuklux bill, and had worked himself into a considerable passion at what he considered the unjust charges of disorders made upon the South, when Butler came into the Senate. At this point Davis was facing his Democratic colleagues, and was apparently exhorting them. Butler, observing who was speaking, marched over in that direction and took a seat directly next to the Kentucky Senator; then stretching his legs out, he wheeled his chair around, threw his head back and looked at Davis with an expression on his face of mingled insolence and contempt. The galleries, thinking it a mere piece of bravado, enjoyed the thing hugely. Davis, whose back was still turned, had reached that point in his speech where he was claiming that the stories of Southern outrages were grossly exaggerated. "They are more," said he; "they are the vile inventions of unprincipled adventurers and heartless scoundrels, made to continue their ill-gotten hold in political power; they are"—(and here turning around, in the warmth of his feeling, he beheld Butler almost at his very elbow, looking straight at him with a face immovable as stone). Davis immediately paused in his half finished sentence, placed both hands on his desk, and glared at Butler almost with the ferocity of a tiger. Butler returned the Kentuckian's look unflinchingly, only growing a trifle paler. This tableau continued for several moments, neither of the men changing their attitude a particle, while the galleries looked on in painful suspense, and the surrounding Senators held their breaths, and affected an unconcern which no one felt. Finally Garrett drew himself up, thrust his clenched fist almost in Butler's face, and said, "Here, here, is the man; this is the class of men who concoct stories of diabolical Southern outrages, and then ask for unlimited power to suppress them. Look at the scoundrel, here he is," and his excitement becoming too great for him, he sank back in his seat. Some threatening demonstrations were attempted in the galleries. It being one of those things where interference was a very delicate matter, no one had attempted anything of the kind thus far, and those present breathed more freely when Garrett dropped into his seat. Still Butler never budged nor altered the expression of his face, although a thousand eyes were turned upon him. Garrett was no sooner in his chair than he wheeled it around and commenced to draw it up by sharp jerks in the direction of Butler until the distance between them was almost imperceptible, when he burst out again, "Oh, you scoundrel! you rascal!" with a few strong adjectives prefacing each of the above epithets, "Did you come here to insult me?"

Butler replied: "Go away from me. What do you suppose I care about you? Go away."

Garrett was just about to raise his hand to strike Butler, when Henry Wilson left his own seat, hastened over to the scene of the threatened conflict, and placing himself between the two men, stopped the disgraceful proceedings at once.

Garrett, upon being appealed to in a calm, considerate way, cooled down at once, and retreated into one of the Senate ante-rooms. Butler, however, stalked around the Senate for several minutes, laughing and talking to this and that one, as if nothing whatever had occurred. When Davis was asked, later in the day, why he gave way to his prejudices in such a conspicuous manner, he replied that it was very evident to him that Butler took his seat there for no other purpose than to insult him, and he would allow no man to do that.

Butler, however, says he no more thought of Davis when he sat down than he did of the man in the moon, and never had the least idea of insulting him.

The general verdict to-night seems to be that if Butler must have rows he must keep on his own side of the house.

SOUTHERN WEALTH.

About that One Billion Six Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars Depreciation in Real and Personal Property.

SOME FACTS.

[From the N. O. Picayune.]

As is usual when a new census is taken, journalists delight to deduct conclusions from the statistics recently collected by the Government officials, and publish startling changes in wealth and population since 1860. For sometime an article has been going the rounds of the press, in which is recounted the alarming depreciation of property values in the Southern States within the last decade. As is also usual in such cases, the statistics are but partially considered, and hence false inferences are deducted from them, which, in this instance, are calculated to deter immigration to the Southern States and prevent capitalists from sending or bringing money here for investment.

The article to which we refer states that in some half a dozen Southern States the value of real and personal property has depreciated $1,650,000,000. The statement is partially true, but it is so put that the losses inflicted by the war upon the South are greatly magnified.

These are the facts of the case. Partial returns to the Census Office at Washington show the assessed valuations of real and personal property in eight of the Southern States, according to the ninth census, which are set forth in the table below, and opposite to which we give the assessed values in 1860.

	Assessed Value. 1860.	1870.
North Carolina	$292,297,602	$132,046,391
Louisiana	435,787,265	253,588,510
Kentucky	628,212,093	423,776,099
Florida	68,929,685	31,107,464
Mississippi	509,472,912	154,035,527
Georgia	618,232,387	262,565,557
Va. and W. Va.	657,621,336	458,002,867
Total	$3,109,953,880	$1,455,782,505
Decrease		$1,654,171,355

The greater part of the depreciation is accounted for simply by the deduction of the value of slave property. In 1860, these eight States owned 2,340,000 slaves, which were assessed about $1,300,000,000. When the slaves were emancipated, the value of our real estate fell 50 to 75 per cent., and in many parts of the country became almost worthless. We may safely calculate a depreciation of 50 per cent. in real estate throughout the South, as the result of emancipation. Other personal property than slaves was destroyed to the value of several hundred millions of dollars. In fact, the war completely swept away three-fourths of the personal property in the Southern States. The seven States above enumerated, in 1860 had $250,000,000 worth of live stock, of which scarcely any remained at the close of the contest.

If the value of the slaves be deducted, and an allowance of fifty per cent. reduction in the value of other personal property and real estate, the assessed wealth of these seven States in 1865 was only $850,000,000. Now the assessed value of their property is $1,455,782,515—an increase of over 72 per cent. in five years, or 14¼ per cent. per annum.

Such a progress after four years of war, and in the face of almost overwhelming difficulties, is as proud a record as is furnished in the history of the world. But the figures of the census conceal a portion of the recent advance in property values. Nearly every one of these States is more or less tax-ridden, and the taxes are imposed by Government authorities not in harmony with property holders; hence the latter strive to have their property returned as low as possible.

By this assertion we do not insinuate that the people of these States are dishonest in their returns. On the contrary, they pay taxes more fairly than the people of any other sections. This is evinced by the revenue taxes paid to the United States Government. Last year Massachusetts paid to the Government $4,444,000, the assessed value of her property being $1,341,169,403; while Virginia and Florida, having together about the same population, and whose property is assessed at $489,170,431, paid $5,089,000. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of oaths that have been put to the Southern people (simply because they did have regard for them), their consciences are no less pliable than those of Boston philanthropists. The simple weight of taxation has prevented an increase in the assessed value of Southern property corresponding to the enhanced market value.

We feel called upon to make the statements in favor of the South because the views which have already been set forth by other journals, founded upon partial considerations, are well calculated to retard the growth and prosperity of the cotton States, which now offer as fine a field for investment as any section of the country.

There is also another consideration which we have passed over. The value of slave property has been only destroyed so far as individuals are concerned. We still have their labor at command for very reasonable wages, and the history of the past season proves that this labor is almost as valuable now as it ever was. Though the $1,800,000,000 taxable property has been swept away, the laboring force which it represented still exists, and these States are really nearly as rich as before, so far as their productions and progressing capacity are concerned.

There is to be a grand "industrial exposition" held in Nashville, Tenn., in May next, commencing on the 8th and continuing for twenty days. The exposition will be open to all mechanical, mineral and manufactured productions and arts of the State, and it is requested that specimens of minerals, marbles, leads and ores afforded by the State be forwarded for exhibition. Arrangements will be made for the free transportation of all articles intended to be exhibited at the exposition, and half-fare tickets will be furnished all those desiring to witness the fair.

☞ Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, who died in Paris last year, left by his will property to the amount of $9,000,000 only.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 1.

MONEY—Is not positively lax nor is there any uncomfortable stringency noticeable in the money market, but it is working so as to afford ready employment for all available funds; and at the same time gilt-edge paper can be easily placed at 9@12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is firm at par to 1-10 premium buying and ⅜ selling.

GOLD—Moves sluggishly; it opened at 110⅜ and closed at 110⅜.

Messrs. MORTON, GALT & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	109⅜	110⅜
Silver halves and quarters	105	
Silver dimes	103	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have shown no life to-day in our market, and we notice very slight changes in New York.

	Buying. Selling.
Coupons, '81	115⅝@116⅜
" '62	111⅞@112⅜
" '64	111⅞@112⅜
" '65	111⅞@112⅜
" new '65	110⅞@111⅜
" '67	110⅞@111⅜
" '68	110⅞@111⅜
10-40s	107⅞@108⅜
Currency 6s	114⅞@115⅜

The following quotations show the changes in the New York market for the days mentioned:

	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Ad	De.
Coupons, '81	115⅝	116⅛	116⅜	..	⅛
" '62	112	112⅛	112⅜	..	⅛
" '64	111⅝	112⅛	112⅜	..	..
" '65	111⅝	112⅛	112⅜	⅛	..
" '65 (new)	110⅝	111⅛	111⅜	⅛	..
" '67	110⅝	111⅛	111⅜	⅛	...
Coupons '68	110⅝	111⅛	111⅜	..	⅛
10-40 coupons	107⅝	108⅛	108⅜	⅛	..
Cy 6s	114⅜	115⅜	115⅜	⅛	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are rather inactive as capitalists have made nearly all their investments, but prices are still very firm as the following quotations will show:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	136	..
National Bank, Second	101	..
National Bank, Planters'	95⅜	96⅛
National Bank, City	102	103
Bank of America	98	100
Bank of Kentucky	99	99⅜
Bank of Louisville	89	90
Merchants' Bank	116⅜	117⅛
Commercial Bank	75	76
Northern Bank	123	..
Citizens' Bank	113	..
People's Bank	95	97
Masonic Bank	103	104
Farmers' Bank	99	..
Security Bank	114	115
German Bank	125	126
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	92	94
Central Savings Bank	90	92
Falls City Tobacco Bank		99
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	103	104
Financial and Manufact'ng Bank	98	100
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	180	..
German Insurance Co. Bank	134	135
Western Insurance Co. Bank	129	130
Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co	45	47
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., com'n	45	...
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd		91
Louisville and Nashville R. R.	78⅛	79⅛
Gas Company stock	114	...

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c	95	98
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c.	88	*89⅛
L., C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c.	*84	*85
L., C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c.	..	*85
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c.	80	82
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c.	73	75
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c.	85	*87⅛
City for improvements, 6 per c.	75	77
City for bounty, 6 per c.	77	79
City for schools, 6 per c.	78	79
City for wharf, old, 6 per c.	78	79
City for wharf, new, 6 per c.	76⅜	77⅛
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	80	81
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	76	77
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c	78	79
City for L. & N. R. R., L. E., 6 per c	78	80
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c.	89	90
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c	89	*90
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c	94	*95
City for school purposes, 7 per c.	94⅛	*95⅛
Water-works bonds, 6 per c.	82	83
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c	90	91
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c.	81	82
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c.	78	79
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c	90	92
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c	88⅛	*89
Grayson county, 7 per c.	80	81
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c.	75	76
Lyon county, 7 per c.	76	77⅛
Caldwell county, 7 per c.	77	78
McCracken county, 7 per c.	71⅛	73
Shelby county, 8 per c.	90	*91⅛
Carroll county bond, 8 per c.		*90
New Albany City, 7 per c.		85
Cass county, Mo., new 10 per cent		*90
Vernon co., Mo., 8 per cent		*80
Marion county, Mo., 8 per cent		*80

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

THE FUNDING OPERATIONS OF SECRETARY BOUTWELL.—The funding scheme of Secretary Boutwell has, within a few days past, assumed a more favorable and encouraging aspect. The New York World, of the 30th ult., says:

The event of most importance to-day in financial circles, as affecting the future course of the gold, foreign exchange and money markets, and for that matter the entire foreign commerce and finances of the nation, is the favorable turn in the new funding loans commenced a few days ago, and which developed itself in a more pronounced form to-day than at any previous time since the loan was brought out.

Among the causes of this favorable turn in funding may be enumerated the removal of all restrictions as to the time and mode of subscribing for the new bonds, and the resignation or removal by limitation of the great foreign firms originally appointed as agents for the loan in Europe. The popular feeling is in favor of the Secretary removing all foreign firms as agents for the new loans, and that Americans alone shall act as agents. A great country like this ought to rely only on its own citizens and resources to fund its national debt.

The better feeling with which the day opened in regard to the new loans, owing to the more liberal policy of the Secretary, gave quite an impetus to subscriptions with influential firms, which will develop greater results in the immediate future. The eminent banking and bond firm, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, subscribed for $1,000,000 to-day, and others $3,268,000, making the total to date $44,518,000.

The Herald of the same date says: The Secretary of the Treasury, who excited considerable indignation among some of our more patriotic domestic bankers by giving agencies for the new loan to a couple of European firms who were not the best friends of the United States during the financial embarrassments of the Government in the late war, has popularized himself by withdrawing such special agencies abroad and making no discrimination in favor of particular agents. The response to this action, as well as to his rescinding the illiberal order limiting the time for subscription to a portion of the five per cents, is shown in a generous subscription yesterday to the new loan, which is progressing with a success that surpasses many of those who were originally very dubious about it.

WHO WANTS MONEY, AND HOW MUCH?—At this particular juncture nations, as well as individuals, are in all the money markets as borrowers, and the immense sums necessary to float the various concerns show pretty clearly that the good time coming, when the burdens of taxation are to be reduced, is likely to be indefinitely postponed. Seven of the nations of the world want $3,000,000,000, and are thus stated:

France	$1,000,000,000
Germany	100,000,000
Russia	60,000,000
Brazil	60,000,000
Spain	50,000,000
Turkey	75,000,000
United States	1,600,000,000
Total	$2,945,000,000

The Chicago Tribune says:

The United States, though offering a new bond, are not exactly in the position of a borrower. They owe a bonded debt of $1,900,000, but no portion of it is due, and will not be until 1882. We are asking the world to take a bond bearing a lower rate of interest than the outstanding debt, and these new bonds, bearing 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. interest, have to meet in the market the competing bonds of other Governments offering, in some cases, a higher rate of interest.

The Secretary of the Treasury proposes to make this exchange in the face of an almost unexampled pressure upon the money market. He proposes in April to sell gold beyond any sales in any previous month, and to redeem at par a large amount of the 5-20s of 1862. His ability to sell gold is, of course, limited by his surplus receipts, and his ability to call in 5-20s must be limited by his sales of the new bonds. It is true he can stop the interest on any amount of the 5-20s of 1862, but he must first be prepared to redeem them. If there were no other investments offering; if there were not private enterprises in the market, all offering high premiums for capital, he might, probably, force an exchange for the new bonds; but it is possible that, if any very serious amount of 5 20s be now called in, the money will seek a higher rate of interest or profit than is offered by the new bond.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The foreign commerce of the country, as shown by the statistical returns published in the New York Journal of Commerce, are very encouraging to all who are interested in watching the progress of our foreign trade. The returns show, as will be seen by the following table, that the imports for the month of February, at the port of New York, have been largely in excess of the same month since 1846. The figures are as follows:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK IN FEBRUARY.

Years.	Imports.	Years.	Imports.
1846	$4,749,091	1859	$18,848,370
1847	7,469,637	1860	19,356,379
1848	9,757,908	1861	16,341,707
1849	8,564,236	1862	13,872,140
1850	8,829,821	1863	12,027,848
1851	12,054,403	1864	21,643,937
1852	9,249,477	1865	11,473,663
1853	47,481,920	1866	30,692,527
1854	11,095,580	1867	25,630,781
1855	12,081,482	1868	20,818,337
1856	16,036,293	1869	25,827,249
1857	25,524,492	1870	25,367,998
1858	9,219,043	1871	35,491,322

The above figures represent gold. The imports are entered at their foreign gold value, freight and duty not included. We turn now to the exports, and remark that the figures which follow are chiefly given in paper currency, the clearances of specie and bullion are made by count at their tale value; but all the shipments of produce and merchandise are cleared at their market price in the paper money. To compare the exports with the imports above given, it may be interesting to bring forward these totals also for each February since 1850:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Year.	Specie.	Produce and Merchandise.
1851	$1,007,689	$2,932,288
1852	3,551,543	3,769,147
1853	1,121,020	3,559,327
1854	579,724	5,938,097
1855	2,123,706	4,565,091
1856	1,204,343	5,606,209
1857	1,834,736	5,938,786
1858	3,746,920	4,173,577
1859	2,871,427	3,735,638
1860	977,109	6,675,870
1861	1,102,926	10,804,307
1862	3,776,910	10,355,994
1863	3,985,684	18,434,486
1864	3,015,267	14,196,409
1865	1,023,201	13,760,807
1866	1,807,030	17,195,507
1867	2,124,461	15,452,508
1868	4,202,825	14,621,589
1869	3,222,083	10,824,812
1870	2,194,256	11,940,146
1871	4,422,066	18,739,742

The following is a statement of exports compiled from the beginning of the fiscal year compared with the two previous years:

EXPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR EIGHT MONTHS ENDING WITH FEBRUARY.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Six months ending Jan. 1	$80,651,068	$109,954,573	$107,654,919
January	13,153,017	12,893,166	18,837,876
February	10,824,812	11,940,146	18,739,742
Total produce	$104,628,897	$134,787,885	$145,232,537
Add specie	28,184,462	21,534,203	47,522,152
Total exports	$132,813,359	$156,322,088	$192,754,689

The first six months were a little behind last year, but January and February show a gain, and this has been continued in March, so that the whole year will present a handsome increase if nothing untoward occur before its close.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	80	9
Bacon, tcs	26	83
Bacon, casks	36	67
Butter, pkgs	33	12
Barley, sacks	41	..
Bagging, pcs	..	1
Cotton, bales	1251	239
Cotton Yarns, bdls	4	10
Coffee, bags	250	52
Cheese, bxs	45	48
Candles, bxs	50	27
Cement, bbls	..	..
Corn, sacks	...	600
Cattle, head	...	...
Dried fruit, pgs	8	535
Eggs, bbls	203	1
Flour, bbls	671	427
Hides, bdls	14	..
Hogs, head	...	...
Hay, bales	200	84
Horses, head	7	8
Iron, pig, tons	60	..
Lard, tcs	..	33
Lard, kegs	..	104
Malt, sacks	..	..
Mules, head	...	1
Molasses, bbls	11	6
Mackerel, pkgs	42	12
Nails, kegs	..	206
Oil, bbls	171	255
Oats, bags	184	7
Pork, bbls	..	2
Pork, pieces	59	..
Potatoes, bbls	234	159
Rye, sacks	..	..
Sugar, hhds	61	74
Sugar, bxs	61	70
Seeds, bags	423	68
Tobacco, hhds	231	192
Tobacco, boxes	3	98
Whisky, bbls	78	205
Wheat, sks	567	

Weekly Review of the Markets.

BROOMS—Prices are unchanged, and stocks are ample. We quote common qualities at $1 75@2 25 per dozen, and prime qualities at $2 75@3 50 per dozen.

BATTING—Is in moderate demand, and dealers have not revised quotations. We continue to quote at 20@21c for extra, 18@19c for No. 1, and 15@18c per lb for No. 2.

BAGGING—There is very little doing on orders, and for small lots dealers are charging 23 to 24c per yard. Manufacturers are offering 2-lb bagging at 21c, and 2¼-lb bagging at 21@21½c in lots of 500 pieces, but for future delivery the market is firm at 23c.

BAGS—We have no change to note in quotations. The demand is light, and dealers are well supplied. We quote:

2-bushel, seamless bags	30 @35
2½-bushel " "	41½@43
3-bushel " "	49 @52½
4-bushel burlaps	19 @20½
2-bushel do	14 @16
Gunnies, in bales	19 @20
Gunnies, resewed	21 @23

CEMENT—Is in good demand, and manufacturers have reduced prices to $1 65@1 90 per bbl.

COAL—Is in ample supply, and dealers quote Pittsburg coal at 11c by the barge load, 16c by the boat load, and 17c per bushel to the city trade. Pomeroy coal at 9c per bushel by the barge load.

COTTON YARNS, CARPET-CHAIN AND CANDLE WICK—Are quotably unchanged. Stocks are ample, and dealers report a light demand. We quote:

No. 500, per dozen, at	13	@14½c
" 600, " at	11	@12 c
" 700, " at	9	@10 c
Pound yarns	at	27 @29 c
Carpet chain	at	27 @29 c
Candle wick	at	27 @29 c

CANNED GOODS—There is an improving demand, and prices are steady. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 75@3 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	3 50@4 25
Cherries	4 25@4 50
Gooseberries	2 00
Pears	3 50
Plums	3 75
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	4 00@4 50
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	5 25@6 00
Tomatoes, per doz	2 25@2 40
Jellies, per doz	2 65@3 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	4 25@8 00
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 25@3 50
Catsup, walnut, per doz	4 25
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	2 65@9 25
Pickles, English	4 25@4 50

CORN MEAL—Is in good request, and bolted is firm at 70@75c per bushel loose; kiln-dried is firm at $3 75@4 per bbl.

CANDIES—Are steady, with a good demand, and dealers quote:

Double Refined candies	16 @18
FANCY CANDY—	
Machine Drops	18 @20
Balls and Kisses	18 @20
Bar Candy	20 @25
Nut Candy	30 @35
Gum Drops	30 @35
Arabian Gum Drops	19 @25
Imperials	31 @35
Rock Candy	23 @25
Lozenges	25 @40
Common pan work	20 @30
Fine Almonds	30 @45
No. 2 do	25 @30
Plain Creams	28 @35
Decorated Creams	31 @35
Cordial Goods	31 @35

COOPERAGE AND COOPER STUFF—Are in fair demand, and prices rule steady. We quote:

Bourbon bbls. iron-hooped	$2 30
Highwine bbls. wood-hooped (16 hoops)	1 86
Oil bbls	2 05
Pork bbls	1 75@2 00
Lard tierces	1 85
Ham tierces	1 85
Bacon hhds	2 50
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	50
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 35
" " " iron-hooped	1 60
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	1 00
" " five gallons	90
Bbl poles, per 1,000	$14 00@24 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	24 00
Staves, per 1,000	$18 00@20 00

CORDAGE—We have no change to note in prices. Stocks are ample. We quote:

Baling twine	18 @19
Hemp twine per doz	75
Cotton twine	28 @33
Jute rope	14 @15
Cotton rope	27 @30
Manilla rope	20 @21
Sisal rope	19½@20½
Tarred rope	18 @20

FOREIGN FRUITS—There has been a more active trade during the past week, and prices are well maintained. We quote:

Oranges, per box	$6 00@6 50
Lemons, per box	6 00@6 50
Layer raisins, per box	3 50@3 75
Figs, per pound	15@ 20
Zante currants, per pound	14@ 15

FURS AND PELTRIES—The market is weak, and only strictly prime qualities command quotations. We quote:

Prime Raccoon Skins	35@45c
" Mink "	$1 50@2 50
" Opossum "	5c
" Gray Fox "	20c
" Wild Cat "	25c
" Otter "	$3 50@4 50
" Beaver "	50c@$1
" Muskrat "	5c
" Deer, " per lb	15@25c
" Sheep, " wool on	40@90c

FERTILIZERS—Are in good request, and prices rule steady at quotations which have prevailed for sometime past. We quote land plaster at $2 75 per bbl; Peruvian guano at 7c per lb; Baughs' phosphate at 2¾@3c per lb.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand and prices are steady at 12 to 15c per lb.

HAY—Receipts are liberal, and prices are steady. There is a fair local and shipping demand, and dealers are in a position to respond to the wants of buyers. We give the following classification of grades: Inferior hay is all red top, and is selling at $13 to 15 per ton on wharf. Prime hay is red top, clover and timothy mixed, held at $15 50 to 16 per ton on wharf. Strictly prime is about two-thirds timothy, the remainder red top at $17 50 to 18 per ton on wharf. Choice is all timothy, and is held at $18 50 to 19 per ton on wharf. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at from $1 to $2 per ton advance.

HIDES—The market is steady with a fair demand, and receipts are liberal. We quote dry flint 18@19c; dry salted at 16@17c, and green-salted at 9@9½c per lb.

HOMINY—Prices are unchanged and there is still a fair demand. We quote at $4 25@4 50 per bbl; grits are steady at $5 25@5 50 per bbl.

LIME—Is in fair request, and we quote at $1@1 10 per bbl.

LEAD AND SHOT—We quote pig lead at 8c per lb; bar lead at 9¾@10c; shot at $2 40 per bag, and buckshot at $2 65.

LUMBER—The market is reported steady except for 1-inch white pine clear which is lower, and stocks include a complete assortment of the various qualities. We quote:

Wh. pine lum. clear 1 inch, per M	$ 50 00@55 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1¼ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber	22 00
Fencing	24 00
Hemlock lumber	17 00@19 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00@
do Third rate	37 50
do Common	30 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	35 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	28 00@30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 50
do 16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@ 4 00

LEATHER—Stocks are ample and include a full assortment. Prices are reported steady. We quote:

Oak sole tan	39	French calf pr dz	$40@80
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil's calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slaughter	34@35	Hog skins	13@18
Harness	38@40	Eng. hog skins each	5@12
Skirting	40		
Kipskin city lb	70@1 35	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Calf city	1 25@1 75		
Bridles per doz	$54@72	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28
Upper per doz	42@54		

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—A moderate demand is reported and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 85
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63 @ 68
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	65 @ 75
Va. fine, tight-pressed, 9-inch	65 @ 75
Va. extra 5s and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	52 @ 55
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63 @ 65

NUTS—Are unchanged in every respect with a moderate demand. We quote:

Almonds, hard-shelled, per lb	20 @
Almonds, soft-shelled per lb	24 @26
Almonds, Tarragona, per lb	24 @26
Filberts, per lb	16 @
Brazil nuts, new, per lb	14 @
Naples walnuts, per lb	20 @
English walnuts, per lb	14 @
Pecans, per lb	20 @

NAVAL STORES—Are in fair demand and prices are undergoing but slight quotable change. We quote:

Oakum, per bale	4 25@5 75
Tar, per bbl	4 50@4 75
Rosin, per bbl	3 00@8 00
Pitch, per bbl	4 75@5 00
Tar, in cans, per doz	6 00

OILS—Prices are steady, with a fair demand. We quote:

Linseed oil	94@ 99	Gasoline	20 25
Lard oil	1 10@1 15	Bank oil	65
Lard oil, No. 2	90@1 00	Straits oil	70 @
Coal oil	23@ 25	Lubricating	30 @45
Benzine	35		

OFFAL—Is in good local demand and prices are fully maintained. We quote:

Bran, per ton, at	$20 00
Shorts, per ton, at	22 00
Shipstuff and middlings, per ton, at	24 00@30 00

PAINTS AND OILS—We have no change to report in the market. Dealers report a fair demand at previous quotations. We quote:

PAINTS.

White lead, pure, at	11½@12
White lead No. 2	8 @11

COLORS.

English red lead	14½c per lb.
American red lead	11c "
English orange mineral	15½c "
English Venetian red	3½c "
French Rochelle ochre	4½c "
Paris white	4c "

PEANUTS—Are in fair request and we quote at 7@7½c per lb.

SALT—Stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade, and we quote:

Small barrels	3 00
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

TALLOW AND GREASE—Tallow is in fair request at $8@8½c per lb. Grease is nominal at 6@7c per lb.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—Stocks are ample and prices are steady. We quote:

Tin Plate.

10x14 IC Charcoal	$11 50
do IX do	14 50
12x12 IC do	12 50
do IX do	15 50
14x20 IC do	12 50
do IX do	15 50
do XX do	18 50
do XXX do	21 50
Roofing IC Charcoal	10 75
do IX do	13 75
10x14 IC Coke	10 00
Block Tin.	
Large pigs	45c
Small pigs	46c
Bar	47c
Copper.	
Tinned	35c
Copper Bottoms	38c
Zinc.	
Sheet, by the cask	11c
do less than cask	12c
Slab	9c
Fence Wire.	
Bright wire	9@11½
Sheet Iron.	
No 10 to 24 rates, common	5½@6c

VINEGAR—Is steady and in fair request. Dealers are well supplied. We quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per barrel, apple at $8 and wine at $10 per barrel.

WOOL—Receipts are as yet light, and prices are steady. We quote prime unwashed at 31@32c, and tub-washed at 50@55c.

WOODEN WARE—Dealers report a good demand, with ample stocks. We quote:

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$10 50@
" " 2, "	9 @ 9 50
" " 3, "	8 @ 8 50
Painted B'kts "	2 25@ 3 25
Cedar iron b'd "	5 50@ 6 50
Do. brass b'd "	8 @10 50
Churns, No. 1, "	10 50@
" " 2, "	9 50@
" " 3, "	8 50@
Assorted	9 50@
Wash-boards	2 40@ 2 60
Selves	1 75@ 2 50

WRAPPING PAPER—Is quiet, and we quote at 90c, 67½c and 45c for the three standard sizes.

WINDOW GLASS—The following are the card rates, with 40 per cent, off for the trade. We quote:

6x8 to 8x10	$4 25	8x11 to 10x13	4 75
8x14 to 10x15	5 00	11x14 to 12x18	5 50
14x16 to 16x24	6 50	18x22 to 18x30	7 50
20x28 to 24x30	8 00	26x34 to 26x40	9 50
28x38 to 28x44	10 50	28x46 to 30x38	12 00
26x28 to 24x36			

Louisville Grocery Market.

There has been an active jobbing trade in groceries during the past week, and prices have ruled firm.

COFFEE—There has been a good demand, and prices for all descriptions have been firmly maintained. Rio coffee is in fair supply. We quote:

Fancy Rio	22
Choice Rio	21
Prime Rio	19½@19¾
Good Rio	18½@18¾
Fair Rio	17½@18½
Common Rio	16 @17
Java, Government	24 @26
Java, Sangapore	22
Laguayra	19 @20

CANDLES—Manufacturers and jobbers report a good demand for star and tallow candles at prices that have prevailed for several weeks past. We quote full-weight star candles at 16@17c, 12-oz at 12@13c, 11-oz at 11@12c: tallow candles at 12@13c.

CHEESE—The market is reported firm and active. We quote New York factory at 16@17c; Ohio factory at 16½@17c per lb; English dairy at 15@16c; Tom Thumb at 23@24c; pine apple at 26@28c; nutmeg at 18@20c; and fancy English dairy at 16@16½c.

FISH—Stocks of the various descriptions of salt fish are ample to meet the wants of the trade, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, medium and large	23 00@23 00
Do No. 2, large, bbl	16 50@17 50
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	8 50@ 9 00
Do No. 2, medium	14 50@15 50
Do No. 2, do half bbl	7 50@ 8 00
Do No. 3, large	13 00@14 50
Do No. 3, small	11 00@11 50
Do No. 3, do half bbl	5 00@ 5 50
Do No. 1, kits	2 75@ 3 00
Do No. 2, kits	1 75@ 1 85
Do No. 3, kits, large	1 60@ 1 70
White fish, half bbl, No. 1	8 25@
Do No. 2	7 75@
Codfish, per lb	6½@7c
Herring, bbls	8 50@ 9 50
Sardines	21½@ 36
Oysters, 1 lb cans	1 50@ 1 60
do 2 lb cans	2 50@ 2 60

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a good demand for New Orleans molasses, and dealers have not revised quotations during the week. We quote N. O. at 65@75c per gal, as to quality, in barrels and half barrels. Sirups are steady, and we quote at 55c@$1 15 per gal for the various brands.

RICE—Rules firm, with limited stocks. We quote at 9@10c per lb.

SOAP—We have no change to note in prices, and a good demand is reported by manufacturers and dealers. We quote German No. 1 at 8@8½c, No. 2 at 7@7½c, and rosinat 5½@6c. Yellow erasive soap at 10c, and Russian at 9@10c per pound.

STARCH—Stocks are ample, and quote the various qualities at 5@6c per lb.

SORGHUM—Is in light request, and prices are nominal at 45@50c per gal.

SUGARS—The market rules very firm for all descriptions of sugars, and prices have an advancing tendency. Stocks are sufficient to meet the wants of the trade, but are not large. We note sales to-day of 15 hhds New Orleans sugar at 9¾@11c. We quote:

Common New Orleans sugar at	9 @ 9¾
Fair do	9¾@10
Fully fair do	10 @10½
Prime do	10½@11
Choice do	11 @12
Demerara	12 @13
Crushed, powdered, and granulated	14 @15
A coffee	13¾@13¾
B coffee	13¼@13½
C do	13 @13¼
Extra C	12¾@13¼
Circle C	12¾@13
Yellow	11½@12½

TEAS—There is no change whatever in prices. We quote:

Gunpowder, extra to choice	$1 55@1 85
Japan, natural leaf, fine to choice	1 00@1 25
Oolong, fair to good	75@1 40
Oolong, good to prime	1 00@1 30
Oolong, prime to choice	1 35@1 60

Country Produce Market.

APPLES—Are in good demand and dealers are well supplied. Prices have undergone no quotable change during the week, and prime to choice qualities are sold at $5@6 per bbl. Fancy lots command $6 50@7 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Is in good request, and dealers are paying 27@28c per lb.

BEANS—The market is well supplied and we quote common white beans at $1 50@1 65 per bu, and prime navy beans at $1 75@2 per bu.

BARK—Is steady, and dealers are paying $13 per cord for chestnut oak, and $75 per car load.

BROOM CORN—There is no change in prices and fair to prime lots command $55 to $80 per ton.

BUTTER—The demand for country butter continues active and prices are reported firm. Sales of prime to choice lots are readily made on arrival at 25 to 30c per lb and common qualities at 18 to 22c per lb. Inferior country butter sells at 15 to 16c per lb. Western Reserve butter is in good request at 30@33c per lb; 1,500 lbs good to choice at 20 to 28c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in demand, and we quote prime half peaches at 10 to 12c per lb; quarter at 8 to 9c per lb. Dried apples are steady at 4 to 5½c per lb.

EGGS—Receipts continue large and in excess of the demand. Sales are made on arrival at 12 to 14c per doz, shipper's count and recounted. Sales to-day of 1,000 doz at 14c.

FLAXSEED—We have no change to note in prices, and dealers are still paying $1 75 per bushel for prime lots.

FEATHERS—Are in fair demand, and sales of good to prime qualities are made at 68 to 70c per lb, on arrival.

GINSENG—Is in fair request, and sales of prime lots are made on arrival at 70@73c per lb.

ONIONS—Are in ample supply, and prices are irregular. We quote at $2 50@3 50 per barrel.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied, and sales are made of peachblows and russets at $3 50@3 75 per bbl, packed and in shipping order.

POULTRY—Is in fair demand, and receipts continue liberal. We quote live chickens at $2 50 to 4 per dozen.

Louisville Provision Market.

The provision trade since the date of our last weekly review of the markets has shown indications of a reaction which had the effect to inspire holders with some degree of confidence with regard to the future of prices, and prices recovered something of the decline which had occurred. There are, however, so many forces in operation in direct antagonism to an advance, or at least to any material advance, that the more shrewd and observing among operators are not very expectant that high prices can be maintained, and if this can be kept at what is fairly remunerative, it will be under all the circumstances fortunate for holders.

MESS PORK—Is steady, and sales are made at $21@21 50 per bbl, and we note sales 200 bbls at $21. Rump pork is steady, at $16 per bbl.

BACON—Transactions to-day are of small importance, and include 35 casks clear rib sides at 10¾@11c: 20 casks clear rib sides at 11¼c. We quote shoulders at 8½@8¾c; clear rib sides at 10¾@11c; clear sides at 11@11¼c; breakfast bacon at 16@16½c.

HAMS—Are steady, and we quote sugar-cured canvased at 16@16½c; uncanvased at 18c; plain at 15c, all packed.

BULK MEATS—Are in light demand, with light sales to-day of clear rib sides at 9¾c, and shoulders at 7¼c. We quote shoulders at 7¼@7½c; clear rib sides at 9¾c; clear sides at 10¼c.

LARD—Is steady, and we quote prime leaf in tierces at 12¾@13¼c, in kegs at 13¾@14c, caddies 15@15½c.

DRIED BEEF—Is steady, with a fair demand at 18@18½c.

PICKLED BEEF—Stocks are fair and a strictly prime article commands $12@12 50 per hf bbl.

BEEF TONGUES—The market is steady at $7@7 50 per dozen.

Louisville Cotton Market.

There are no features being developed in the cotton markets at home or abroad warranting any expectation of any material advance in prices. Some advance upon the lowest prices touched during the season has been secured, but the market is showing a want of strength, and the statistical situation is by no means flattering to those who have purchased or are holding back the crops for a high range of quotations. It is now believed the crop of 1870 will reach 4,200,000 bales, which, with estimated consumption, will place the markets of the world in such a condition that any considerable advance is practically out of the question.

Transactions during the past week have been of limited importance, and we reproduce previous quotations. We quote:

Middling	14@14½c
Low middling	12½@12¾c
Good ordinary	11½@11¾c
Ordinary	10½@

Louisville Grain and Flour Market.

WHEAT—The demand for the various grades of winter wheat continues active, and the wants of millers keep prices fully maintained and firm at quotations current at the date of our last weekly report, and we continue to quote red wheat at $1 25 to 1 35 per bu on arrival, and white at $1 30 to 1 40 per bu. Sales of red and white are made from store at $1 40 to 1 50 per bu.

CORN—Is in fair demand, and dealers are in a position to respond fully and promptly to the wants of buyers. We quote shelled corn at 68 to 70c per bu, sacks included, by the car-load, and delivered, ear corn is held at 56@57c per bushel on arrival, and at 80@82c per bu from store.

OATS—Are in good demand and prices are reported steady. We quote at 57@60c in bulk on arrival, and 60@63c per bushel from store, including sacks.

RYE—Is in good demand and receipts, which are light, meet with quick sales at 80@85c per bushel, and transactions from store are at $1 00@1 05 per bushel.

BARLEY—Is in moderate request and prices are steady, and the market is sufficiently supplied to meet the wants of the trade. We note sales of 3,000 bushels No. 1 fall at 95c, and 200 do spring at 80@85c. We quote fall barley at 95c; spring at 80@85c per bushel.

MALT—Is in fair demand and prices are reported steady. Sales to-day include 2,000 bushels No. 1 fall at $1 20, 1,000 bushels rye at $1 10, and 300 bushels spring at 95c. We quote spring malt at 95c, fall at $1 17@1 20, rye at $1 10, and barley malt at $1 10 per bushel.

FLOUR—The market continues active and firm, with fair stocks, which include a full line of grades. Sales to-day amount to 630 bbls assorted grades, and we quote:

Fine	$4 75@5 05
Superfine	5 25@5 55
Extra	5 50@6 00
Extra family	6 00@6 50
A No. 1	6 75@7 20
Fancy	7 50@8 00
Rye flour	5 75@6 00

Louisville Iron and Steel and Nail Market.

There is a good trade reported in this department and prices are well maintained. We quote:

Bar, lb, 8 C, 3½@4; bar, lb, C C, 4@4½; Hoop, coopers', 5½@6; Sheet, 5½@6½; Boiler, 8@9; Nail rod, 9@9½; Castings, 4@5½; Pulleys, 8@9.

STEEL—Cast, per lb, 20@25; American blister, 11@12; German, 12@15.

PLOW-WINGS AND SLABS—Steel plow slabs 9@10c: iron plow wings, 6½c; steel plow wings 9@10c; iron plow slabs 6c.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES—We quote horse shoes at $5 50@6 00 and mule shoes at $5 50@7 00.

PIG IRON—Is in good demand with fair receipts, and dealers report ample stocks. Prices have advanced and rule firm. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$37 00@38 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal	35 00@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	36 00@37 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee, mill	34 00@35 00
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	37 00@38 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00@
Cold-blast, Red river	58 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	50 00@

NAILS—Prices rule firm and are quotably unchanged. We quote:

10d to 60d nails, fence and brads		4 25@ 4 50
8d and 9d do do	above 10d	4 50@ 4 75
6d and 7d do do		4 75@ 5 00
4d and 5d do do		5 00@ 5 50
3d do		5 75@ 6 00
2d do		7 00@ 7 25
3d fine do		7 00@ 7 25
2d fine do		7 00@ 7 50
Clinch nails, all sizes		6 00@ 6 25
Cut spikes, 3 to 7½ in		5 00@ 5 25
Barrel nails, 1 in		6 75@ 7 00
do 1¼ in		6 00@ 6 25
do 1½ in		5 75@ 6 00
do 1¾ in		5 50@ 5 75
Tobacco nails, 6d and 8d, above common nails of same size		5 00@ 5 50
Casing nails, 6d to 20d		5 00@ 7 75
Finishing nails, 4d to 20d		@ ..

Louisville Retail Market.

There are few changes occurring in the retail market. Butchers continue to charge full prices for all descriptions of meat, fruits and vegetables are steady; butter continues firm with an active demand for choice country butter; eggs have advanced and are firm at quotations.

Meats—	
Beef—rib roast, per lb	15 @17 c
Beef—sirloin steak, per lb	15 c
Fresh mutton, per lb	8 @10 c
Fresh lamb, per lb	10 @12½c
Fresh veal, per lb	10 @12½c
Fresh pork, per lb	12½@15 c
Corned beef, per lb	8 @10 c
Ham, per lb	17 @20 c
Pickled Pork, per lb	15 @17½c
Dried beef, per lb	20 @25 c
Breakfast bacon, per lb	20 c
Sausages	12½@15 c
Poultry—Dressed chickens, per doz	4 50@5 00
Chickens, each	40 @50 c
Turkeys, dressed, per lb	18 @ c
Fish—	
Lake fish, per lb	15c
River fish, per lb	8c
Fruits—	
Apples, per half peck	35@40c
Oranges, per doz	60c
Lemons, per doz	80@90c
Vegetables—	
Sweet Potatoes, per measure	10c
Potatoes, per half peck	20c
Turnips, per quart	5@6c
Carrots, per bunch	2½c
Beets, per bunch	5c
Cabbages, per head	5c
Onions, per quart	10c
Butter, &c.—	
Honey, per lb	25@30c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	40c
Choice yellow solid packed, per lb	35c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	25c
Cheese, per lb	17½@20c
Eggs, fresh, per doz	17@20c

Louisville Liquor Market.

COPPER WHISKY—A fair trade is transacted in the justly celebrated Kentucky whiskies and dealers report prices fully maintained, and we quote at $1 35@4 00 per gallon, as to quality and age.

RECTIFIED WHISKY—Is steady and dealers are fairly active. Prices range from $1 00 to $1 50, as to proof and brand.

HIGHWINES—Have been in moderate demand during the week, and sales have been made at 86c per gallon, tax paid.

ALCOHOL—Is steady, and we quote in bbl lots at $1 85 to $1 90 per gallon.

COLOGNE SPIRITS—Are steady at $1 05@1 15 per gal.

BRANDIES.—Cognac brandies, domestic, $1 40@2 00: peach brandy $2 75@4 50; apple brandy $2 25@3.

WINES.—Port wine $1 75@2 50; sherry wine $1 75@4 00; ginger wine $1 45@2 25; blackberry wine $1 75@2 50; raspberry wine $1 75@2 50.

RUMS.—New England rums are quoted at $1 50@3 00 per gal.

IMPORTED LIQUORS—We quote French brandy at $7, 11, 13; Holland gin at $3 50, 4 50, and 650; port wine at $4, 7, 2 25, 4 50, and 6: sherry wine $2 25, 4 50, 6, 8; San Marceau champagne $28, 30; Piper Heidsick champagne $30, 32; Jamaica rum $4 50, 7 50; Scotch whisky $6 50, 7 50; Irish whisky $6 50, 7 50; Claret wines $4 25, 6, 8, 12, 30.

ALE—Is steady with a fair demand for Louisville brands. We quote Louisville cream ale at $12 per bbl; stock ale at $13; bottle ale at $9; Louisville ale at $1 25 per doz; porter at $13 per bbl and $1 50 per doz.

IMPORTED ALE—Young's Scotch $2 75@3 per doz; Scotch ale $2 75@3 per doz.

Louisville Drug Market.

The volume of trade in this department of business is steadily increasing, and during the past week dealers have been actively engaged, Buyers are finding stocks ample, and, as usual, suited to the wants of the trade, and prices at a point which forbids looking elsewhere for stock. Quotations have undergone but slight change during the week, and, with few exceptions, we reproduce previous figures. We quote:

Alcohol	$1 90 @ 2 00
Alum	4½@ 5
Calomel, lb	1 25 @ 1 30
Camphor, lb	80 @ 85
Cochineal, lb	1 00 @ 1 10
Chloroform, lb	1 20 @ 1 25
Copperas, bbls, lb	2½@
Copperas, kegs, lb	3½@
Cream Tartar, pure	42 @ 45
Gum Opium, lb	7 25 @ 7 50
Indigo, lb	1 50 @ 1 65
Licorice, Calab, lb	55 @
Magnesia, crb., 2 oz., lb (Jennings)	42 @ 45
Morphine, P. & W., oz	6 15 @ 6 50
Madder, lb	18 @
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	1 90 @ 2 00
Oil, Sweet, gal	1 35 @ 1 50
Oil, Olive, gal	3 25 @ 3 50
Oil, sperm, gallon	2 50 @
Oil, tanners', gallon	70 @ 75
Oil, bergamot, pound	5 25 @ 5 50
Oil, cassia, pound	4 00 @
Oil, lemon, pound	4 00 @ 4 25
Quinine, P. & W., ounce	2 40 @ 2 45
Rosin, bbl	4 00 @ 6 00
Soap, castile, Fr.	15 @ 16
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	6½@
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	6 @
Soda, sal, pound	4 @ 4½
Soda, ash, pound	4½@ 5
Salts, epsom, pound	5 @
Snuff, maccaboy, pound	80 @ 85
Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross	15 25 @ 15 50
Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz.	16 00 @
Snuff, roll, pound	5 @ 6
Sulphur, commercial, pound	11 @ 12
Saltpeter, pound	20 @ 24
Saltpeter, pure, gallon	70 @
Turpentine, bbls	68 @
Turpentine, cans, gallon	3½@
Venetian red, English, bbls	4½@
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

There has been a fair trade transacted in dry goods during the week, and the tendency has been to lower quotations in some lines of goods. Brown-sheetings are unchanged, We note a decline in fine brown goods of ½c per yard. Bleached goods are steady. Canton flannels are lower, and the same may be said of some other descriptions of cotton goods. Prints are generally unchanged, though we note a decline in some brands. We quote:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.		Dunnels fancy	10
Cannelton	12	Garners	10
G't Western	11½	Arnolds	8½
Anchor	11½	Hamiltons	10
Penn Mills	11½	Richmonds	10
Eagle	11½	Wamsutta	7½
Simon Kenton	11½	Gloucester	10
Lone Star	11½	**TICKINGS.**	
Macon	11½	Conestoga, m'd	21
Tallassee	11½	do extra	24@25
Kennedale	11½	Everett	25
Eastern standards	12½	Falls City	22
Osnaburgs, 7-8	12½@15	do A	25
do 4-4	15@18	do A A	30
Pepperell E. fine	13	do A A A	35
do R	11	Minnehaha	30
do O	11	**STRIPES.**	
do N	10	Amoskeag	18
BLEACHED.		Albany	10
Blackstone	12	Jewett City	12
Hope	12	**BROWN DRILLS.**	
Langdon, 36 inch	14	Starr A	13½
do 34 inch	12	Pepperell	13
Lonsdale	15	Laconia	12½
Wamsutta	20	Winthrop	12
N. Y. Mills	20	**DENIMS.**	
Pepperell 6-4	25	Ogden A brown	15
do 7-4	27	Albany blue	11
do 9-4	35	Amoskeag	22½
do 10-4	40	**GINGHAMS.**	
WORSTED BRAIDS.		Glasgow	14
Common colors	50	Lancaster	15
High colors	40	Hartford	12
CANTON FLANNEL.		Scotch	22 @30
Hamilton brown	16	**CORSET JEANS.**	
Amoskeag	18	Bates	10
CAMBRICS.		Pepperell	13
Paper	11 @12	Amoskeag	13
Glazed	7 @ 8½	do sateen	15
PRINTS.		**SPOOL COTTON.**	
Allens	10	Clark's 6-cord	80
Amoskeag	9	do enameled	85
Cocheco	11	Stafford Bros	37
Dunnels A	10	Brooks	75
Lon. mourning	10	Green & Daniels	40
Merrimac D	10	Stewart's	40
do W	11	J. & P. Coats	80
do chintz	11	Hadley	75
Pacific	11	Willimantic, 6 cd.	70
Spragues fancy	10	do enameled	40
do frock	11	**JEANS.**	
Bedford	7½	Kentucky	40@80
American	10	Eastern	15@65

Louisville Seed Market.

A fair demand for seeds has characterized the market, but prices for some descriptions have declined. We quote:

Sapling clover seed per bush	$9 00
Common clover	6 25@6 50
Timothy seed	6 50@6 75
Orchard grass	2 40@2 50
Clean blue grass	1 50@1 25
Extra do	1 75@2 00
Red top	1 25@1 35
Millet	1 25@1 50
Hungarian	1 50@1 75
Buckwheat	1 50@1 75
Spring wheat	1 50
Spring barley	1 50

SEED POTATOES—Are quotably unchanged. We quote:

Russets at, per bbl	$3 75@4 00
Peach Blows at, per bbl	4 00@
Buck Eye at, per bbl	4 00@
London Lady at, per bbl	4 25@
Early Goodrich at, per bbl	4 25@
Early Rose at, per bbl	6 50@7 00

SEED OATS—Prices rule steady. We quote:

White, per bush	65 @ 70
Black	75
Norway oats	1 25
Surprise oats	1 10

ONION SETS—We quote white at $8 00@8 50 per bushel. Red at $5 00@5 50 per bushel. Top sets $2 per bu.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market during the month of March has been active throughout, and the sales have been large as will be seen by the following exhibit:

Warehouses.	Sales for month.	Amount.	Sales for current tobacco year.	Sales same date 1870.	Gain of current year.
Pickett	1,957	$179,262 10	4,896	3,133	1,763
Louisville	1,396	127,204 00	3,780	2,001	1,779
Boone	1,335	120,996 57	2,914	1,495	1,419
Farmers'	1,083	93,309 82	2,686	1,528	1,158
Ninth-street	780	64,314 07	2,373	2,114	259
Planters'	529	45,997 78	1,221	498	723
Total hhds.	7,082	$632,084 34	17,870	10,769	7,101

The above figures show a gain in the business this year over a corresponding period of the tobacco year of 1869-70 of over 65 per cent., which is highly encouraging, and is above the largest estimates made by the most sanguine of factors and buyers.

The market to-day was active, and prices ruled firm at prices which have prevailed for some time past. It is thought by factors generally that during the month of March there was a decline of about ½c per lb on trash, lugs and low leaf. The demand for desirable manufacturing leaf and cutting leaf has been active throughout the season at full prices, the market closing firm. Some very satisfactory sales of manufacturing and cutting leaf have been made during the week at prices fully up to the largest expectation of planters.

SHIPPING LEAF.

Common to good sound plntrs' lugs	$ 5 25	to 6 75
Common to medium " leaf	7 00	to 8 50
Good to fine " "	9 00	to 11 00
Choice " "	12 00	to 13 00

CUTTING LEAF.

Common to good colory lugs	$ 6 25	to 8 00
Common to medium colory leaf	8 50	to 12 00
Good to fine	13 00	to 18 00
Choice	20 00	to 24 50

MANUFACTURING LEAF.

Good dark fillers	$6 75@ 7 50
Medium to good dark wrappers	9 50@12 00
Fine to choice dark wrappers	12 00@16 00
Good bright fillers	7 00@ 9 00
Medium to good bright wrappers	16 00@25 00
Fine to choice bright wrappers	30 00@50 00

KENTUCKY AND INDIANA CIGAR LEAF.

Common to good fillers	$7 00@ 8 00
Good to fine binders	9 00@10 00
Good to fine wrappers	12 00@14 00
Choice wrappers	15 00@17 00

The following is an exhibit of sales at the six auction warehouses for the week ending this evening and for the current tobacco year:

Warehouses	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett	378	4,952
Louisville	282	3,802
Boone	300	2,944
Farmers'	198	2,705
Ninth-street	191	2,402
Planters'	94	1,235
Hogsheads	1,423	18,040

The sales to-day amounted to 168 hhds, and the following is the warehouse classification and the prices obtained:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 56 hhds: 4 hhds Henry county leaf at $24 50, 15 00, 9 40, 8 70; 2 hhds Trimble county leaf at $10 25 and 8 00; 3 hhds Trimble county lugs at $6 40, 5 85, 5 90; 6 hhds Daviess county leaf at $10 00, 7 40, 7 20, 6 80, 6 90, 6 40; 13 hhds Daviess county trash and lugs from $4 75 to 6 10; 9 hhds McLean county trash and lugs from $4 60 to 6 00; 2 hhds Todd county leaf at $6 90 and 6 50; 4 hhds Todd county lugs at $5 45 and 5 40; 6 hhds Henderson county trash and lugs from $4 60 to 6 20; 1 hhd Trigg county common leaf at $6 70; 3 hhds Breckinridge county lugs and trash at $6 00, 5 05, 5 00; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $5 20.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 22 hhds: 1 hhd leaf from Breckinridge county at $7 50; 3 hhds lugs from Breckinridge county at $5 40, 5 45, 5 35; 4 hhds trash from Henderson county at $5, 4 80, 4 55, 4 50; 2 hhds leaf from Metcalfe at $6 60, 6 50; 2 hhds lugs from Ohio county at $5 15, 5 10; 2 hhds trash from Daviess county at $4 60, 4 50; 2 hhds leaf from Todd county at $6 30, 6 20; 1 hhd lugs from Todd county at $5 00; 1 hhd leaf from Green county at $6 50; 3 hhds lugs from Grayson county at $5 35, 5, 4 80.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 29 hhds: 1 hhd Montgomery, Tennessee, bright wrapper, raised by C. T. Rudolph and sold to Lougeridge & Co., at $40 per 100 lbs; 1 hhd Montgomery county, Tennessee, manufacturing leaf at $9 75: 1 hhd Spencer county, Indiana, leaf at $8; 8 hhds Ohio county factory lugs at $5 65, 4 65, 6 50, 4 05, 5 20, 5 85, 6 40, 5 20; 5 hhds Adair county lugs at $5 65, 5 70, 4 55, 4 90; 5 hhds Metcalfe county lugs at $6 50, 5 60, 5 25, 5 40; 5 hhds Green county lugs at $6 30, 5 20, 5 25, 5 85, 5 95; 2 hhds Green county leaf at $8 70, 7 50; 2 hhds Henry county leaf at $9 40, 5 80.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 29 hhds: 6 hhds Logan county new lugs at $5 50 to 6; 1 hhd Logan county new leaf at $7 20; 1 hhd Warren county new leaf at $6 40; 9 hhds McLean county new lugs at $4 65 to $5; 3 hhds Carroll county new lugs at $5 70 to 5 80; 2 hhds Carroll county new leaf at $9 20; 1 hhd Carroll county new lugs at $5 15; 2 hhds Owen county new lugs at $6 90 and 7 60; 4 hhds Owen county new leaf at $7 20 to 10.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 18 hhds: 3 hhds Henry county good leaf and lugs at $15 50, 11, 6 10; 2 hhds Hart county good leaf at $13 and 8 30; 3 hhds Barren county common leaf and lugs at $6 60, 6, 5; 4 hhds Warren county common leaf and lugs at $5 95, 5 80, 5 55, 4; 4 hhds Simpson county common leaf and lugs at $6 20, 6 10, 5 15, 5 80; 2 hhds Todd county common leaf and lugs at $6 70 and 5.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 14 hhds: 1 hhd Hart county bright leaf at $51 50; 2 hhds do leaf at $7 50 and 8 55; 2 hhds do lugs at $5 05 and 5 65; 1 hhd Henderson county leaf at $8 70; 2 hhds Webster county leaf at $7 80 and 8 90; 2 hhds Adair county leaf at $6 20 and 7; 1 hhd do good lugs at $5 85; 1 hhd Trigg county leaf at 10 75; 2 hhds Warren county lugs at $5 05 and 6. We note the sale by J. S. Phelps & Company of the highest priced tobacco of the season, grown by Robt. Bottom, of Hart county, and sold for the handsome price of $51 50.

Messrs. Wm. G. Meier & Co., in their circular of this date, say:

	1871. Hhds.	1870. Hhds.
Sales last month	7,083	4,011
Receipts last month	7,090	3,594
Sales since 1st of Nov. 1870	17,871	10,769
Receipts since 1st of Nov. 1870	16,903	8,885
Stock, April 1, 1871	3,335	2,881

QUOTATIONS OF SHIPPING LEAF.

	Light.	Heavy.
Com. sound lugs	$5 00@ 5 25	$ 5 50@ 6 00
Good sound lugs	5 50@ 6 00	6 00@ 6 75
Com. sound leaf	6 00@ 7 25	7 00@ 8 00
Med. sound leaf	7 25@ 8 25	8 00@ 9 00
Good sound leaf	8 50@ 9 50	9 00@10 00
Fine sound leaf	9 50@10 50	10 00@11 00

Above statistics show largely increased supplies and illustrate the important position our market is occupying. Since our last circular of 1st March no new features of great interest have occurred. The demand for leaf and the better grades of lugs has remained firm and unabated. We have but slightly altered our quotations, only reducing the value of lugs 25c per 100 lbs. The decline is noticed particularly on common factory as well as planters' lugs, good and especially colory cutting lugs; the latter commanding from $6 to 6 75, remain firm and much inquired after.

The following is the monthly report of L. Francke for the month of April:

Stock March 1, 1871	3,222 hhds.
Received last month	7,035 hhds.
Total	10,257 hhds.
Delivered last month	7,280 hhds.
Stock to-day	2,977 hhds.
Warehouse sales for the fiscal year commencing November 1	17,870 hhds.

The importance of Louisville as the tobacco market in which European orders can be filled to the best advantage, develops itself more and more, and two of the largest New York tobacco shippers have become resident buyers here. It is therefore not at all astonishing that the general dullness existing at the seaports could but little influence this market, since the largest part of all tobacco bought here is shipped directly either to Europe and Canada, or taken by the home trade. The partial withdrawal of some speculators and shippers to the seaport markets, has caused a decline of about ¼ cent on low shipping grades of nondescript character, but colory cutting and good, rich, heavy descriptions suitable for our home trade and the North of Europe, are firm.

Receipts of late have not been so large, owing to want of proper seasons and the farmers being engaged in cultivating the field.

The main demand is still for low grades, but good substantial leaf, so far totally neglected, received more attention, and advanced fully ½c.

QUOTATIONS.

	Light.	Heavy.
Common lugs	4½ to 5½c	5½ to 5¾c
Good	5½ to 6	5¾ to 6½
Low leaf	6 to 7	7 to 8
Medium to fine leaf	7½ to 10	9 to 11

Cutting and plug manufacturers' qualities will sell at comparatively higher prices.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

REPORTED BY SOUTHERN STOCK-YARD COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, March 31, 1871.

CATTLE—The market during the past week has ruled good, and last week's quotations were fully maintained—if any difference, higher prices have been paid. All were sold on arrival, so that there were few left over unsold. Those that have came in Thursday and Monday's markets will find ready sale for such. Thin and common sold at plenty of buyers at 4@5½c, and for good to 5¾ @ 6¼c; fair to good shippers' stuff, 5½@6½c. Some of the best grades of butchers' stuff at 6¾@6¾c. Shipping cattle range at from 6@7c. The week has been

HOGS—The run of hogs this week was previous, and much heavier than for many weeks previous, than prices are from 50 to 75c lower per 100 lbs than last week's quotations. Thin, light hogs sell from 5½@6¼c, and for the best, well-fatted hogs 6¾@7¼c. Very extra corn-fed might go to 7½c. Market dull and drooping. About 125 left in pens unsold.

SHEEP—This class of stock sells readily at fair prices on arrival. Thin mixed lots, by the head sell at from $2 50 to 3 25, and by the pound to nice smooth butcher sheep at 4½ to 5½c, and for heavy averages well-fatted 5¾ to 6¼c. Market empty.

HORSES AND MULES—There are some of this stock shipping South every day to be put on the market. On yesterday, 30th inst., there were five car-loads, four of which were horses. Market reports fair for well broke stock.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	439
Hogs	828
Sheep	285
Horses and mules	327
Total	1,877

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Buoyancy has characterized the live stock market during the entire past week. The receipts have been quite liberal for most all grades of stock. The attendance of buyers was large, so that all classes of stock met with ready sale on arrival.

CATTLE—The market has been active, and an advance has been reached. Drovers have had it all their own way, and they have realized fair profits in their transactions. The markets East are still low, and good, choice, shipping beeves will not bear handling for that market, as our home consumers are able to pay as much for choice butcher stuff as they would bring in Buffalo. J. E. Bell had one car-load of the best cattle that have been put on the market this season. They were really choice, and were sold at an advance of fully 50c on the 100 lbs above any cattle sold here for many months. We do not feel at liberty to quote the sale of this stock as the ruling prices of cattle. They were sold at $6 75 to $7 25 per 100 lbs gross. We quote choice butchers' stuff, such as fat, smooth cows, heifers and steers, at $6 25 to $6 75; second quality, when well formed and in good condition, sell at $5 50 to $6; medium at $4 25 to $5 25, and tailings, at $3 50 to $4. Oxen that are fat sell at $5 to $5 50, half-fat at $4 to $4 75 per 100 lbs gross. Fresh milkers sell, as to quality, at from $35 to $75.

SHEEP—The market has been active and strong for heavy for shipping purposes. They sell at $5 50@6 when they weigh from 115 to 130 pounds; second quality sell at $4 50@5 per 100 pounds gross; mixed lots sell at $3 00@3 50 per head.

HOGS—The market has been well supplied and there has been a slight decline in light hogs for shipping purposes. The markets East are now overstocked and prices have declined fully 50 cents on the 100 pounds gross. We quote for heavy corn-fed for butcher purposes, weighing from 260 to 300 pounds, at $7 00@7 50, medium at $6 50@6 75, and light at $5 50@6 00 per 100 pounds gross.

MULES—There is scarcely anything doing in this class of stock and but little d[illegible]

OUR [illegible]

Specialty Teleg[illegible]

ALBANY, N. [illegible] April 1.—[illegible] 6,500, being 2,000 more than last week [illegible] quality superior to last week's [illegible] and the downward tendency [illegible] ¼c lower than yesterday. [illegible] heavily. A large number [illegible] ½@1c lower than last week [illegible] sold 70 Illinois, averaging [illegible] 8¼c, 80 1100 7¼c, 70 1240 7¼c, [illegible] Weber sold 14 Canada oxen [illegible] & Rosenthal 17 Illinois 1210 7¼c; [illegible] 180 Illinois 1180 7c, 30 1430 7¾c; [illegible] nois 1320 8¼c; Robbins & Burns [illegible] 7¼c, 15 1420 7¼c, 20 Canada 1320 7¼c, [illegible] oxen 1550 6¾c; Yeaman & Warner [illegible] 1200 7¼c, 70 1100 6¼@6¾c; W Robbins [illegible] 1150 7c, 15 Ohio 1450 8c, 15 Illinois [illegible] Texas stillers 1080 7¼c, 15 Ohio [illegible] 35 Canada oxen 1500 6¾@6¾c [illegible] 13,300. Market dull and ¼c lower [illegible] close of last week. A large number [illegible] Prices to-day: New York, 80 at [illegible] 7¼c, 100 at 8@8¾c; fine fat, 109 at [illegible] 105 at 8c. The average quality was [illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 31.—Cattle [illegible] dull under heavy receipts, there [illegible] against 318 for the same day last week [illegible] erable stock lies over for the [illegible] sales to-day of 16 head of Illinois [illegible] 1,215 lbs, at $6 95; 15 head of Michigan [illegible] $6 05@; 15 head of Ohio, 1,061 lbs, at [illegible] do, 1,065 lbs, at $5 75; 35 head of [illegible] $4. Sheep, buyers and sellers are apart in [illegible] 8 cars of Western were received, but the [illegible] made were 360 head of Ohio, 94 lbs, at [illegible] of Michigan, 82 lbs, at $6 25, and 65 head [illegible] $6 25. Hogs are dull; no trade.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The receipts of [illegible] day were 700 head, making 7,000 [illegible] market was the same as yesterday, with [illegible] life and all selling; the weather is good [illegible] head of Illinois, 7 cwt, at [illegible] 8 cwt, very uneven, at 11½@12½c [illegible] gross at 11¾c. [illegible] 5,800 head, or 18 100 head for the week [illegible] slow, but there is no change in prices [illegible] low; a car of 70 lbs wool sheep [illegible] a car of 92 lbs Michigan at 7½c [illegible] clipped Ohio at 8c; stock are not all [illegible] receipts 1,650 head to-day, making 12,750 [illegible] week; the market is slow and 7¼c was the [illegible] for live; dressed are unchanged.

New York Stock and Money M[illegible]

NEW YORK, April 1—[illegible]

The Gold market was dull but [illegible] 110⅜@110½. Loans were made at [illegible] from [illegible] per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the G[illegible] change, were about $21,000,000.

The exports of specie to-day were [illegible] and for the week $742,831.

The Stock market opened steady [illegible] continued until near the close, when [illegible] came strong. The features have been [illegible] western, Chicago and Alton, Terre [illegible] Rock Island and Reading, the most [illegible] activity and advance being in the [illegible] named stocks.

The bank statement is unfavo[illegible] following are the changes:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease [illegible]
Specie, decrease [illegible]
Legal-Tenders, decrease [illegible]
Deposits, decrease [illegible]
Circulation, decrease [illegible]

The Money market is a little more [illegible] 5@6 per cent.

Southern State securities were firm [illegible] last call. There was a sharp recovery [illegible] South Carolinas and an upward move [illegible] Tennessees, and Virginias also made [illegible] progress.

The Government bond market was [illegible] firmer, dealers being disposed to wa[illegible] April programme.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, [illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81 [illegible]
Coupons of '62 [illegible]
Coupons of '64 [illegible]
Coupons of '65 [illegible]
Do new [illegible]
Coupons of '67 [illegible]
Coupons of '68 [illegible]
Ten-forties [illegible]
Currency 6's [illegible]

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	92⅝	Old T[illegible]	
Old Tenn	66⅛	[illegible]	
New Tenn	65⅝	Old N. Car	
New Virg'a	73	New N. Car	

STOCKS.

Canton	81¼	Northwestern	
Western U. Tel	58⅛	Do preferred	
Quicksilver	13⅛	Rock Island	
Mariposa	5	N. J. Cent'l	
Do preferred	9¼	Do preferred	
Adams Express	74¼	Do preferred	
Wells & Fargo	41⅛	Tol. & Wabash	
Amer. Express	47¼	Do preferred	
U. S. Express	47	Ft. Wayne	
Pacific Mail	43⅛	Terre Haute	
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	96⅛	Do preferred	
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p.	92⅛		
Erie		Do preferred	
Erie preferred	42¼	Ohio & Mis[illegible]	
Harlem	128	C. C. and C.	
Do preferred	129	Burlington	
Reading	104⅛	Lake Shore	
Mich. Central	120	C. C. & I. C.	
Pittsburg	113⅛	Ill. Cent	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Cotton, the [illegible] prices are unchanged; middling uplands [illegible] the market is dull and prices are unchanged [illegible] 9,000 barrels: superfine Western and State [illegible] common to good extra $6 45@6 85; good to [illegible] 6@7 20; white Western extra $7 20@7 65, extra [illegible] 65@7 80; St. Louis $6 85@9 00. Rye flour [illegible] Cornmeal is unchanged. Whisky, the market [illegible] er at 92c. Wheat, the demand is fair and market [illegible] receipts 27,000 bushels; new spring $1 55@1 [illegible] amber $1 57@1 60; white Michigan $1 70. [illegible] market is quiet and unchanged in every [illegible] Barley, the demand is fair and market firm [illegible] West at $1 10@1 17. Malt is quiet. Corn, the [illegible] is fair and market firm; receipts 21,000 bushels [illegible] Western 82@84c; yellow 84@84½c. Oats, the [illegible] is active, prices have advanced; receipts [illegible] Western and Ohio 67@72½c, the latter [illegible] white. Hay is firm at $1 20 for shipping [illegible] 30 for retail lots. Hops are quiet; [illegible] Western 6@9c. Leather is quiet and [illegible] South American 26@29½; Orinoco 25@26c. [illegible] market is firm; domestic fleece 47½@55c; [illegible] 51c; California 25@32c. Coffee, the market [illegible] prices are unchanged; Java 18@23c. Sugar, [illegible] ket is quiet and unchanged in every respect [illegible] 9¾c. Molasses, the market is dull and prices [illegible] changed. Rice 8@8¾c. Petroleum, crude [illegible] refined 23c. Mess pork, new mess is heavy [illegible] @21 25; prime $18@18 50; prime mess, new [illegible] tal stock of pork to date, April 1, 1871, [illegible] same date last month 76,000 bbls; same date [illegible] 41,000 bbls. Beef is quiet; mess $10@15; extra [illegible] 10@17 50: total stock April 1st, 23,000 bbls; [illegible] last month 27,000 bbls; same time last year [illegible] Beef hams 26@31c. Tierce beef, prime mess [illegible] India mess $29@32. Cut meats are dull; [illegible] shoulders 8@8½c. Middles are unchanged [illegible] unchanged: seller April to June 12@12½c. [illegible] market is steady with a moderate demand [illegible] 13@20c and State 20@40c. Cheese is dull [illegible] are unchanged at 12@18c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the market is steady [illegible] moderate demand at $6 45@6 90 for shipping [illegible] extra. Wheat, the market is quiet; red and [illegible] @1 63. Oats, Western and Ohio 68@70c, [illegible] quiet at 82@83½c for Western mixed. [illegible] easier; April and May $21. Eggs, the demand [illegible] at full prices; fresh 17@18c.

Metals—Manufactured copper is steady, [illegible] per. Lake Superior 21¼@21½c; Baltimore [illegible] iron, Scotch $33@34; American $32@36. [illegible] Sheet iron, Russia 10¾@11c gold. Nails, cut [illegible] at $4 65. clinch $5 15@6 40 and horse-shoe [illegible]

DRY GOODS—Business has been less active [illegible] market is somewhat unsettled in cotton [illegible] there is some dissatisfaction among the [illegible] bers about the policy of some of the principal [illegible] permitting Western jobbers in Chicago [illegible] cities, to sell goods at a less price than [illegible] offered in this market, and thereby prevent [illegible] dealers from coming East. Other complaints in [illegible] connection with this, are likely to lead [illegible] among the leading distributing houses [illegible] no doubt, create no little commotion. [illegible] likely to test the strength of houses who [illegible] business at a loss, if not on the free and [illegible] system. That credit will be shortened by [illegible] counts which will lead to a shrinkage in [illegible] is but little doubt, and hence is with no [illegible] that we find that the American Print [illegible] put up their prices to-day ½c per yard. [illegible] are purchasing with much circumspection, [illegible] pation of an adjustment in prices in [illegible] ratio with some popular goods which have [illegible] ready reduced. The Lonsdale muslins have [illegible] duced to 15c: Blackstone A A to 13½c; Green[illegible] Redbank to 10c; Harris No. 1 red 13c; [illegible] stripes 10¾@11c; Warren S B brown [illegible] 16c; Pearl river blue 22½c; Omega A ticks [illegible] A 30-inch 24c.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Cotton, the market [illegible] and prices are a shade lower; middling [illegible] Flour, the market is steady with a moderate [illegible] family $6 20@6 50. Wheat, the market is [illegible] a moderate demand; red $1 31@1 32. Corn, [illegible] mand is fair and market firm at 57c. Rye, [illegible] is dull and prices are drooping at $1 00@1 [illegible] the market is steady with a moderate demand [illegible] 52c. Barley, the market is quiet and [illegible] every respect at 85@95c. Coffee, the demand [illegible] at full prices; sales at 18@18½c. Sugar, the [illegible] good at full prices; New Orleans 9@11c. [illegible] the market is quiet and unchanged in [illegible] New Orleans 60@65c. Linseed oil, the demand [illegible] and market firm at 85@86c. Lard oil is dull [illegible] are unchanged at $1 00@1 05. Eggs, the [illegible] steady with a moderate demand at 14@15c. [illegible] scarce and firm; fresh 30@32c. Cheese, the [illegible] good at full prices; sales at 16@17c. Clover [illegible] demand is fair and prices have advanced [illegible] sales at $10@10 50. Timothy seed is dull [illegible] are unchanged; whole range $4@4 25. [illegible] demand is light but holders are firm at $20 [illegible] full prices are asked, but there is no demand [illegible] rendered 11½c. Bulk meats are dull and [illegible] unchanged; sales of shoulders at 7½c, [illegible] at 9½c and clear sides at 9¾c. Bacon, the [illegible] a limited jobbing demand; shoulders 7½c [illegible] rib 10c and clear sides 11c. Hogs are dull [illegible] drooping at $6@6 25. Tobacco is steady [illegible] erate demand; lugs $6@12; leaf $[illegible] demand is light but holders are firm at 90c.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Cotton, the market is [illegible] prices are nominal at 13@13½c. Flour, an [illegible] is asked but none has been established; [illegible] winter $5 50; extra winter $5 75@6; double extra [illegible] $6 15@6 50. Wheat, the market is drooping [illegible] active for the better grades; No 2 spring $1 [illegible] No 2 red fall $1 55@1 58. Corn, the market [illegible] mixed in bulk 50@51c; yellow 53@54c; mixed [illegible] 55c; white 56@58c. Oats, the market is [illegible] prices are drooping; mixed in bulk 55@56c [illegible] sacks 54@55c. Barley is slow at $1 10 for [illegible] Rye, the market is dull and prices have [illegible] 85c. Whisky, there is nothing doing [illegible] is quiet. [illegible] Bacon [illegible] loose rough sides [illegible] con, there is some speculative movements [illegible] delivery; shoulders, seller August, 9½c; clear [illegible] same option, at 11½@11¾c, loose [illegible] 9½@9½c; clear rib sides [illegible] clear [illegible] 11½c; hams, sugar cured, plain 15@15½c [illegible] 5½c. Lard is quiet at 11½@12c for country [illegible] dered. Hogs are steady at $5 60@6 40. [illegible] is active at $4 75@6 10. Receipts for [illegible] market, 500 barrels of flour, 12,800 bushels [illegible] 24 bushels corn, 11,800 bushels oats, 8,500 [illegible] 28,500 bushels barley, 400 head hogs. [illegible] rye, 1,800 bushels [illegible]

CHICAGO, April 1.—[illegible] spring is quiet at $3 80@6 50. [illegible] fair and market firm; No 2 spring [illegible] seller April $1 29@1 31 for seller May [illegible] month, at $1 31@1 32½ for seller May [illegible] the market was quiet but steady at $1 [illegible] or seller April. Corn, the market [illegible] moderate demand; No 2 mixed 51½c cash [illegible] April, this afternoon the market was dull and [illegible] nominal at 51½c. Oats, the demand [illegible] have advanced ½@1c; No 2 43@43½c. Rye, [illegible] market is easier at 90½@91c. Barley, the [illegible] dull and prices are unchanged. Highwines, [illegible] ket is steady and firm at 87c. Provisions, [illegible] mess pork is firmer at $20 25@20 50 for [illegible] @20 75 for seller May. Lard is easier at 11 [illegible] Hogs, the market is dull and prices are [illegible] 25. Cattle, the market is dull at $4 [illegible] ceipts for the past 24 hours; 5,500 bbls of flour [illegible] bushels of wheat, 47,000 bushels corn, 1,000 [illegible] oats, 1,000 bushels rye, 2,000 bushels barley, [illegible] hogs, 860 head cattle. Shipments, 4,000 [illegible] 7,000 bushels wheat, 19,000 bushels corn, [illegible] oats, 400 bushels rye, 3,800 bushels barley, [illegible] hogs, 1,000 head cattle.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—Cotton, the demand [illegible] holders are firm at 14½c; receipts for the [illegible] bales; shipments 3,970 bales. Flour, the [illegible] dull and prices are nominal. Corn, the [illegible] steady with a moderate demand at 66@67c. [illegible] demand is fair and market firm at 69c. Hay [illegible] ket is firm at $30@32. Bran, the market is [illegible] 30. Mess pork is dull and prices unchanged [illegible] Lard is dull and prices are nominal at 12@13c. [illegible] is quiet and prices weak at 6½c, 10c and [illegible] meats are dull and prices are nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Flour, the market [illegible] and prices are unchanged. Wheat, the market [illegible] and prices are a shade lower; red Western $1 [illegible] Rye is dull and prices are unchanged. Corn [illegible] 80@81c. Oats, the demand is fair and market [illegible] Provisions, there is a better feeling but [illegible] unchanged. Petroleum, crude 17c and refined [illegible] Whisky is unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Corn, the market [illegible] and prices are drooping at 85c. Hay is easier [illegible] $33; choice $35. Bacon is dull; shoulders 9½c [illegible] 10½c; clear rib 11½c. Other articles are [illegible] Stock of coffee on hand 24,000 bags. Sterling [illegible] change 121½; New York sight drafts ¾ premium [illegible] 110¾.

NASHVILLE, April 1.—Cotton, the market [illegible] low middling 12¾c. Bulk meats, clear rib sides [illegible] shoulders 7½c packed. Bacon, clear sides 11c [illegible] 12c; shoulders 8½c. Lard, sugar-cured hams [illegible] 13c. Corn 68c. Oats 75c. Wheat $1 30@1 [illegible]

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Flour, the market is [illegible] prices are nominal; family $7 25@8 50. Wheat [illegible] market is dull and prices are unchanged. [illegible] demand is fair and market firm; mixed Western [illegible] 8c. Oats 61@63c. Rye $1 05@1. Provisions [illegible] changed. Whisky is firm at 91½c.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Cotton, the market is [illegible] middling 14½c.

CHARLESTON, April 1.—Cotton, the market is [illegible] middling 13¾@14c.

MOBILE, April 1.—Cotton, the market is [illegible] dling 14½c.

GALVESTON, April 1.—Cotton, the market [illegible] good ordinary 12c.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

An inch of rain falling upon an acre of land weighs about 100 tons.

No fat men are to be taken by Captain Hall in his Arctic expedition, they being less capable than lean ones of standing the intense cold.

Our Society pronounces the "Boston dip" a lesson from the lowest of London dance-houses, and says that it is eminently worthy of its origin.

Chief Engineer Damrell, of Boston, reports that 30 per cent. of the fires in American cities are caused by the deposit of ashes in wooden boxes or barrels.

The Crown Princess Victoria, of Prussia, has generously devoted her entire income of the past and present year to the German soldiers wounded in the late war, and the German women made widows by it.

A writer in the New York Tribune says that the Turkish bath has been successfully used in Great Britain as an antidote for the cravings of the drunkard, and has proved itself as the most effective remedy yet known.

It is stated that an agent of Louis Napoleon, while the latter was at Wilhelmshohe, purchased the house at Ajaccio in which Napoleon Bonaparte was born, with a view, it is thought, of making it the residence of the late Emperor.

King Amadeus, of Spain, lives in a very unostentatious manner at the royal palace in Madrid. He occupies only a suite of three rooms. In the first he receives his ministers and persons to whom he grants audiences; in the second he has his books and papers, and the third is his bed-room.

The Pacific Tribune, published at Olympia, Washington Territory, reports, in its issue of the 3d inst., a phenomenon, thus: "Last night, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a young moon shone brightly in the west, while countless stars, glittering like diamonds, adorned the deep blue vault of heaven. Not a cloud was visible; yet it rained, and for nearly an hour, with sufficient force to be plainly heard pattering upon the roof."

The Biddeford (Me.) Journal says a family troubled by a neighbor in the same building borrowing things without their leave in their absence, lately tried the experiment of leaving their kerosine can filled with water. The lady of the other part of the house, not long after, called to inquire where they bought their kerosene, for hers wouldn't burn. She had wasted nearly a bunch of matches, but could not light her lamp!

Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, who returns home in May, will leave his two daughters in Washington. The elder daughter will be married to Mr. Rangabee, the Charge d'Affaires of Greece, on the 17th of April. The younger, it is said, purposes entering the convent in Georgetown. Both of these young ladies are natives of the United States, and have never known any other home. Sir Edward Thornton will succeed Baron Gerolt as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Should the French indemnity to Germany be paid all at one time in gold, a train of freight-cars one and three-fourths English miles long would be required to carry it home, and a train of twenty-six English miles, if paid in silver. If distributed in gold, each one of the German soldiers in France would receive five pounds, and sixty-one pounds if distributed in silver. If paid in five hundred franc notes, two freight-cars, carrying 10,000 pounds each, would be required to carry the indemnity to Germany.

Kaiser Franz Joseph, with a singular political obliquity, is making friends with Prussia at the expense of his popularity, and the popularity of his Government, at home. The Bulgarians are almost to a man sympathizers with France and bitter foes to Prussia, and they evince this in various ways, principally by officially forbidding in many of their towns the celebrations which the German residents have set on foot in honor of their victories. Hungary is more than the backbone of Austria. It is its arms, its legs, its head, its heart, its vital organs; and if Kaiser Franz had more intelligence than is usually allotted to a Hapsburg, he would learn wisdom from the present attitude of his fierce Magyar subjects.—[Wash. Patriot.

There are seventeen ex-Confederate officers members of the Forty-second Congress—fifteen Democrats, viz: One Major General, P. M. B. Young, of Georgia; three Brigadier Generals, Joseph Lewis, of Kentucky, Dudley M. Dubose, of Georgia, and William Terry, of Virginia; six Colonels, Edward J. Golladay and Robert P. Caldwell, of Tennessee, Edward Crossland, of Kentucky, A. T. McIntire, of Georgia, James M. Leach, of North Carolina, and Richard T. W. Duke, of Virginia; one Lieutenant Colonel, Alfred M. Waddell, of North Carolina; two Majors, Elliott M. Braxton, of Virginia, and Joseph H. Sloss, of Alabama; and two Captains, William B. Price, of Georgia, and William A. Handley, of Alabama. Two Radicals, viz: Major Richard H. Whitley, of Georgia, and Captain Charles Hays, of Alabama.

WHAT TO WEAR.

Spring Fashions for Gentlemen—The Latest Styles.

[From the Home Journal.]

The "Derby" is the fashionable overcoat this spring, and is made as follows: The back is cut as for a surtout, rather long in the waist, and the skirt in proportion, with side edges in the plaits and four buttons. The forepart is cut the same as a Chesterfield, and made to wear open, the collar being cut short to keep the fronts well back on the breast. This coat, combining the style of the "overfrock" behind and the grace and elegance of the "sack" or Chesterfield in front, is a very popular English garment, and likely to supersede the old style of spring overcoat. The cloths most worn are Venetians, Summer Kerseys, fine Meltons, and the new Metz coating; and the most fashionable colors are drabs of light and medium shades, mouse, tan, slate, gray, and the new dove-color. The collar should be of velvet to match the cloth, the facings plain, the edges double-stitched, turned in or raw-edged, and the sleeve finished with a loose, round cuff.

In undercoats, the double-breasted English frock is the leading coat of the season, and is more than ever fashionable, being the coat best adapted to wear with the present open style of overcoat, and the most appropriate for promenade, the theater or making calls. It is now made to wear buttoned, two buttons only, the lapels of medium boldness, with very little curve, and not so pointed as formerly. The collar is cut rather long, and, with the lapels, should be plain. Side-edges, with buttons top and bottom, are worn on the skirts. The edges are bound with grenadine or ducape binding, plain silk braids now being considered out of style. The sleeve is finished with a loose cuff, bound at the top, and without buttons or holes at the wrists. The coat next in favor is the double-breasted "Newmarket," made to button one button only, the lapel sewn on and same style as for a frock-coat, but well cut away from the second button-hole; pockets in the plaits behind and side-edges on the skirts—a very stylish coat, and better adapted to many figures than the frock.

Morning coats this season are made to button one button, medium hight, to display a "Stanley" scarf, or to throw well back and wear open lapels rather small, and the forepart and skirts well cut away in front. If of fine goods the pockets are made on the plaits behind; but if of melton or tweeds, they are made with good sized flaps on the hips, and edges double stitched. Sack undercoats are not in style, and will be but little worn by gentlemen of fashion. Vests to wear with the frock and Newmarket coats should be double-breasted, with lapels sewn on and to match the coat. To wear with the morning coat the vest should be single-breasted, with a steep collar, and buttoning to match the coat. In new coatings this season are specially the Granville and Bedford, and diagonals in new styles and colors. The Granville is a new weave, of the basket pattern, and comes in black and blue; the Bedfords are straight ribs, of elastic make and peculiar patterns, the zig-zag and herring-bone being among the most stylish. The latest novelty in diagonals is a bold rib, in color, on a black ground. The colors most favored are brown, green, rich, blue, and gray. The lines stand well out in relief, and on the black ground have a very elegant effect.

In suitings, the most fashionable are irregular mixed stripes of gray, heather, mixed, and small fancy stripes of various colors of the herring-bone style. Trowsers are worn rather fuller at the knee, with a medium spring over the boot, having a straight appearance. Slits at the bottom are in bad taste. Light drab kersey overcoats (improperly called "white coats") are very fashionable as driving-coats, and may be worn with good taste on the street under certain circumstances.

A Delicate Event in a Zoological Garden.

[Cincinnati Commercial London Letter.]

An interesting event has occurred at the Zoological Gardens. The hippopotamus had a baby. Mother and baby did well at first; that is, the baby ran about, wagged its tail violently, jerked its ears as if water were already in them, and had an appetite that was remarkable. But, alas, it died after a week's existence. While it lived the mother was so full of maternal watchfulness that she seemed to sleep with one eye open, and it was only at the risk of his life that the keeper could get her food to her. After confinement she was very savage, and perspired a kind of blood from her entire body. This female hippopotamus broke through the ice of her pond not long ago, and was lifted out with poles, and with much difficulty. The only other baby hippopotamus ever born in England was at the Crystal Palace, and was about to be sent to the United States, when it perished in the fire that occurred there a few years ago. The hippopotamus is a very interesting beast, and when swimming is very like a little floating island. One would hardly ascribe to it so much sense as it has shown in selecting the snuggest spot, near the juncture of warm water pipes, for its baby's bed—a spot, too, where the sun shines in the morning. Said baby was about four feet long, fifteen inches high, and very like a longish pig with an India-rubber calf's head.

☞ There is a Colonel Von Werdhem at the head of the Twenty-seventh Prussian infantry regiment. He had six sons in the army. All of them fell on the field of battle within five weeks.

A TOSS-UP FOR A HUSBAND.

I.

The Marchioness was at her toilet. Florine and Aspasia, her two ladies' maids, were busy powdering, as it were with hoarfrost, the bewitching widow.

She was a widow, this Marchioness; a widow of 23; and wealthy, as very few persons were any longer at the court of Louis XV., her godfather.

Three and twenty years earlier, his Majesty had held her at the baptismal font of the chapel at Marley, and had settled upon her an income of 100,000 livres, by way of proving to her father, the Baron Fontevrault, who had saved his life at the battle of Fontenoy, that Kings can be grateful, whatever people choose to say to the contrary.

The Marchioness then was a widow. She resided, during the summer, in a charming little chateau, situated half way up the slope overhanging the water, on the road from Bougival to St. Germain. Mme. Dubarry's estate adjoined hers; and, on opening her eyes, she could see, without rising, the white gable-ends and the wide-spreading chestnut trees of Luciennes, perched upon the heights. On this particular day—it was noon—the Marchioness, while her attendants dressed her hair and arranged her head-dress with the most exquisite taste, gravely employed herself in tossing up, alternately, a couple of fine oranges, which crossed each other in the air, and then dropped into the white and delicate hands that caught them in their fall.

This sleight-of-hand—which the Marchioness interrupted at times while she adjusted a beauty-spot on her lip, or cast an impatient glance on the crystal clock that told how time was running away with the widow's precious moments—had lasted for ten minutes, when the folding-doors were thrown open, and a valet, such as one sees now only on the stage, announced, with pompous voice, "The King!"

Apparently the Marchioness was accustomed to such visits, for she but half rose from her seat, as she saluted, with her most gracious smile, the personage who entered.

It was indeed Louis XV. himself—Louis XV. at 65; but robust, upright, with smiling lip and beaming eye, and jauntily clad in a close-fitting pearl gray hunting suit, that became him to perfection. He carried under his arm a handsome fowling-piece, inlaid with mother-of-pearl; a small pouch, intended for ammunition alone, hung over his shoulder.

The King had come from Luciennes almost alone—that is to say, with a captain of the guard, the old Marshal de Richelieu, and a single equerry on foot. He had been amusing himself with quail shooting, loading his own gun, as was the fashion with his ancestors, the later Valois and the earlier Bourbons. His grandsire, Henry IV., could not have been less ceremonious.

But a shower of hail had surprised him, and his Majesty had no relish for it. He pretended that the fire of an enemy's battery was less disagreeable than those drops of water, so small and so hard, that wetted him through, and reminded him of his twinges of rehumatism.

Fortunately, he was but a few steps from the gateway of the chateau when the shower commenced. He had come, therefore, to take shelter with his god-daughter, having dismissed his suite, and only keeping with him a magnificent pointer, whose genealogy was fully established by the Duke de Richelieu, and traced back, with a few slips in orthography, directly to Nissus, that celebrated grayhound given by Charles IX. to his friend Bonsard the poet.

"Good morning, Marchioness," said the King, as he entered, putting down his fowling-piece in a corner. "I have come to ask your hospitality. We were caught in a shower at your gate—Richelieu and I. I have packed off Richelieu."

"Ah, Sire, that wasn't very kind of you."

"Hush!" replied the King, in a good humored tone. "It's only mid-day, and if the Marshal had forced his way in here at so early an hour he would have bragged of it everywhere, this very evening. He is very apt to compromise one, and he is a great coxcomb, the old Duke. But don't put yourself out of the way, Marchioness. Let Aspasia finish this becoming pile of your head-dress, and Florine spread out with her silver knife the scented powder that blends so well with the roses and the lilies of your bewitching face. Why, Marchioness, you're so pretty one could eat you up!"

"You think me so, Sire?"

"I tell you so every day. Oh, what fine oranges!"

And the King seated himself on the roomy sofa by the side of the Marchioness, whose rosy finger-tips he kissed with an affinity of grace. Then, taking up one of the oranges he had admired, he proceeded leisurely to examine it.

"But," said he, at length, "what are oranges doing by the side of your Chinese powder-box and your scent-bottles? Is their any connection between this fruit and the maintenance—easy as it is, Marchioness—of your charms?"

"These oranges," replied the lady, gravely, "fulfilled just now, Sire, the functions of destiny."

The King opened wide his eyes, and stroked the long ears of his dog, by way of giving the Marchioness time to explain her meaning.

"It was the Countess who gave them to me," she continued.

"Madame Dubarry?"

"Exactly so, Sire."

"A trumpery gift, it seems to me, Marchioness."

"I hold it, on the contrary, to be an important one; since I repeat to Your Majesty that these oranges decide my fate."

"I give it up," said the King.

"Imagine, Sire; yesterday I found the Countess occupied in tossing her oranges up and down this way." And the Marchioness recommenced her game with a skill that cannot be described.

"I see," said the King, "she accompanied the singular amusement with the words, 'Up, Choiseul! up, Praslin!' and, on my word, I can fancy how the pair jumped."

"Precisely so, Sire."

"And do you dabble in politics, Marchioness? Have you a fancy for uniting with the Countess, just to mortify our poor Ministers?"

"By no means, Sire; for in place of Monsieur de Choiseul and the Duke de Praslin, I was saying to myself just now, 'Up, Menneval! up Beaugency!'"

"Aye, aye," returned the King; and why the deuce would you have them jumping, those two good-looking gentlemen—Monsieur de Menneval, who is a Crœsus, and Monsieur de Beaugency, who is a statesman, and dances the minuet to perfection."

"I tell you," said the lady. "You know, Sire, that Monsieur de Menneval is an accomplished gentleman, a handsome man, a gallant cavalier, an indefatigable dancer, witty as Monsieur Arouet, and longing for nothing so much as to live in the country, on his estate in Touraine, on the banks of the Loire, with the woman whom he loves, or will love, far from the court, far from grandeur, and from turmoil.

"And, on my life, he's in the right of it," quoth the King. "One does become so wearied at court."

"Aye, and no," rejoined the widow, as she put on her last beauty spot. "Nor are you aware, sire, that Monsieur de Beaugency is one of the most brillant courtiers of Marly and of Versailles; ambitious, burning with zeal for the service of Your Majesty, as brave as Monsieur Menneval, and capable of going to the end of the earth—with the title of Ambassador of the King of France."

"I know that," chimed in Louis XV., with a laugh. "But, alas, I have more Ambassadors than embassies. My ante-chambers overflow every morning."

"Now," continued the Marchioness, "I have been a widow these two years past."

"A long time, there is no denying."

"Ah," sighed she, "there's no need to tell me so, sire. But Monsieur de Menneval loves me—at least he says so, and I am easily persuaded."

"Very well; then marry Monsieur de Menneval."

"I have thought of it, sire; and, in truth, I might do much worse. I should like well enough to live in the country, under the willow trees, on the borders of the river, with a husband fond, yielding, loving, who would detest the philosophers and set some little value on the poets. When no eternal noises disturb the honeymoon, that month, sire, may be indefinitely prolonged. In the country, you know, one never hears a noise."

"Unless it be the north wind moaning in the corridor, and the rain pattering on the window-panes." And the King shivered slightly on his sofa.

"But," added the lady, "Monsieur de Beaugency loves me equally well."

"Ah, ha! the ambitious man!"

"Ambition does not shut out love, sire. Monsieur de Beaugency is a Marquis; he is 25; he is ambitious. I should like a husband vastly who was longing to reach high offices of state. Greatness has its own particular merit."

"Then marry Monsieur de Beaugency."

"I have thought of that also; but this poor Monsieur de Menneval."

"Very good," exclaimed the King, laughing; "now I see to what purpose the oranges are destined. Monsieur de Beaugency would suit you just as well; and, since you can't have more than one husband, you make them each jump in turn."

"Just so, sire; but observe what happens."

"Ah! what does happen?"

"That, unable and unwilling to play unfairly, I take equal plans to catch the two oranges as they come down; and that I catch them both each time."

"Well, are you willing I should take part in your game?"

"You, sire? Ah, what a joke that would be!"

"I am very clumsy, Marchioness. To a certainty, in less than three minutes Beaugency and Menneval will be rolling on the floor."

"Ah!" exclaimed the lady, "and if you have any preference for one or the other?"

"No; we'll do better. Look, I take the two oranges; you mark them carefully—or, better still, you stick into one of them one of these toilet pins, making up your own mind which of the two is to represent Monsieur de Beaugency, and leaving me, on that point, entirely in the dark. If Monsieur de Beaugency touches the floor, you shall marry his rival; if it happen just otherwise, you shall resign yourself to become an Ambassadress."

"Excellent! Now, sire, let's see the result."

The King took the two oranges and plied shuttle with them above his head. But, at the third pass the two rolled down upon the embroidered carpet, and the Marchioness broke out into a merry fit of laughter.

"I foresaw as much," exclaimed His Majesty. "What a clumsy fellow I am!"

"And we are more puzzled than ever, sire."

"So we are, Marchioness; but the best thing we can do is to slice the oranges, sugar them well, and season them with a dish of West India rum. Then you can beg me taste them and offer me some of those preserved cherries and peaches that you put up just as nicely as my daughter Adelaide."

"And Monsieur de Menneval, and Monsieur de Beaugency?" said the Marchioness, in piteous accents. "How is the question to be settled?"

Louis XV. began to cogitate.

"Are you quite sure," said he, "that both of them are in love with you?"

"Probably so," returned she, with a little coquettish smile, sent back to her from the mirror opposite.

"And their love is equally strong?"

"I trust so, sire."

"And I don't believe a word of it."

"Ah!" said the Marchioness, "but that is, in truth, a most terrible supposition. Besides, sire, they are on their way hither."

"Both of them?"

"One after the other; the Marquis at 1 o'clock precisely; the Baron at 2. I promised them my decision to-morrow, on condition that they would pay me a final visit to-day."

As the Marchioness finished, the valet, who had announced the King, came to inform his mistress that Monsieur de Beaugency was in the drawing-room, and solicited the favor of admission to pay his respects.

"Capital!" said Louis XV., smiling as though he were 18; show Monsieur de Beaugency in. Marchioness, you will receive him, and tell him the price that you put upon your hand.'

"And what is the price, Sire?"

"You must give him the choice—either to renounce you, or to consent to send in to me his resignation of his appointments, in order that he may go and bury himself with his wife on his estate of Courlac, in Poitou, there to live the life of a country gentleman."

"And then, Sire?"

"You will allow him a couple of hours for reflection, and so dismiss him."

"And in the end?"

"The rest is my concern." And the King got up taking his dog and gun, and concealed himself behind a screen, drawing also a curtain, that he might be completely hidden.

"What are your intentions, Sire?" asked the Marchioness.

"I conceal myself, like the Kings of Persia, from the eyes of my subjects," replied Lous XV. "Hush, Marchioness!"

A few moments later, and Monsieur de Beaugency entered the room.

II.

The Marquis was a charming cavalier, tall, slight, with a mustache black and curling upward, an eye sparkling and intelligent, a Roman nose, an Austrian lip, a firm step, a noble and imposing presence.

The Marchioness blushed slightly at sight of him, but offered him her hand to kiss, and, as she begged him by a gesture to be seated, thus inwardly took counsel with herself:

"Decidedly, I believe that the test is useless; it is Monsieur de Beaugency whom I love. How proud shall I be to lean upon his arm at the court fetes! With what delight shall I keep long watches in the Cabinet of His Excellency, the Ambassador, while he is busy with His Majesty's affairs."

But after this "aside," the Marchioness resumed her gracious and coquettish air; as though the woman comprehended the mission of refined gallantry which was reserved for her seductive and delicate epoch by an indulgent providence, that laid by its anger and its evil days for the subsequent reign.

"Marchioness," said Monsieur de Beaugency, as he held in his hands the rosy fingers of the lovely widow, "it is fully a week since you received me!"

"A week? why, you were here yesterday!"

"Then I must have counted the hours for ages."

"A compliment which may be found in one of the younger Crebillon's books!"

"You are hard upon me, Marchioness?"

"Perhaps so; it comes naturally. I am tired."

"Ah, Marchioness! Heaven knows that I would make of your existence one never-ending fete!"

"That would, at least, be wearisome."

"Say a word, madame, one single word, and my fortune, my future prospects, my ambition!—"

"You are still, then, as ambitious as ever?"

"More than ever, since I have been in love with you."

"Is that necessary?"

"Beyond a doubt. Ambition—what is it but honors, wealth, the envious looks of impotent rivals, the admiration of the crowd, the favor of monarchs? And is not one's love unanswerably and most triumphantly proved in laying all this at the feet of the woman whom one adores?

"You may be right."

"I may be right, Marchioness! Listen to me, my fair lady love."

"I am all attention, sir."

"Between us, who are well born, and consort not with plebeians, that vulgar and sentimental sort of love which is painted by those who write books for your mantuamakers and chambermaids would be in exceedingly bad taste. It would be but slighting love and making no account of its enjoyment were we to go and bury it in some obscure corner of the province, or of Paris—we who belong to Versailles—living away there with it, in monotonous solitude and unchanging contemplation!"

"Ah!" said the Marchioness, "you think so?"

"Tell me rather of fetes that dazzle one with lights, with noise, with smiles, with wit, through which one glides intoxicated, with the fair conquest in triumph on one's arm.

"Why hide one's happiness, in place of parading it? The jealousy of the world does but increase, and cannot diminish it. My uncle, the Cardinal, stands well at court. He has the King's ear, and, better still, the Countess's. He will, ere long, procure me one of the northern Embassies. Cannot you fancy yourself, madame, the Ambassadress, treading on the dais of a drawing-room, as royalty with royalty, with the highest nobility of a kingdom—having the men at your feet, and the women on lower seats around you, whilst you yourself are occupant of a throne and wield a sceptre?"

And, as Monsieur de Beaugency warmed with his own eloquence, he gently slid from his seat to the knees of the Marchioness, whose hand he covered with kisses.

She listened to him, with a smile on her lips, and then abruptly said to him:

"Rise, sir, and hear me, in return. Are you, in truth, sincerely attached to me?"

"With my whole soul, Marchioness!"

"Are you prepared to make every sacrifice?"

"Every one, madame."

"That is fortunate, indeed; for to be prepared for all is to accomplish one—one without the slightest difficulty, and it is but a single one that I require."

"Oh, speak! must a throne be conquered?"

"By no means, sir. You must only call to mind that you have a fine chateau in Poitou."

"Pooh!" said Monsieur de Beaugency; "a shed."

"Every man's house is his castle," replied the widow; "and, having called it to mind, you need only order post-horses."

"For what purpose?"

"To carry me off to Courlac. It is here that your almoner shall unite us, in the chapel, in the presence of your domestics and your vassals, our only witnesses."

"A singular whim, Marchioness; but I submit to it."

"Very well. We will set out this evening. Ah! I forgot."

"What further?"

"Before starting you will send in your resignation to the King."

Monsieur de Beaugency almost bounded from his seat.

"Do you dream of that, Marchioness?"

"Assuredly. You will not, at Courlac, be able to perform your duties at court."

"And on returning?"

"We will not return."

"We will—not—return!" slowly ejaculated Monsieur de Beaugency. "Where then shall we proceed?"

"Nowhere. We will remain at Courlac."

"All the summer?"

"And all the winter. I count upon settling myself there, after our marriage. I have a horror of the court. I do not like the turmoil. Grandeur wearies me. I look forward only to a simple and charming country life, to a tranquil and happy existence of the forgotten lady of the castle. What matters it to you? You were ambitious for my love's sake. I care but little for ambition; you ought to care for it still less, since you are in love with me."

"But, Marchioness—"

"Hush!" it's a bargain. Still, for form's sake, I give you one hour to reflect. There, pass out that way; go into the winter drawing-room that you will find at the end of the gallery, and send me your answer upon a leaf of your tablets. I am about to complete my toilet, which I left unfinished, to see you."

And the Marchioness opened the door, bowed Monsieur de Beaugency into the corridor, and closed the door upon him.

"Marchioness," cried the King, from his hiding place and through the screen, "you will offer Monsieur de Menneval the Embassy to Prussia, which I promise you for him."

"And you will not emerge from your retreat?"

"Certainly not, madame; it is far more amusing to remain behind the scenes. One hears all, laughs at one's ease, and is not troubled with saying anything."

It struck 2. Monsieur de Menneval was announced. His Majesty remained snug, and shammed dead.

III.

Monsieur de Menneval was, at all points, a cavalier who yielded nothing to his rival, Monsieur de Beaugency. He was fair. He had a blue eye, a broad forehead, a mouth that wore a dreamy expression, and that somewhat pensive air which became so well the troubadours of France in the olden time.

We cannot say whether Monsieur de Menneval had perpetrated verse; but he loved the poets, the arts, the quiet of the fields, the sunset, the gray dawn, the breezes sighing through the foliage, the low and mysterious tones of the harp, sounding at eve from the bark shooting over the blue waters of the Loire—all things, in short, that harmonized with that melodious concert of the heart which passes by the name of love.

He was timid, but he passionately loved the beautiful widow, and his dearest dream was of passing his whole life at her feet, in well chosen retirement, far from those envious lookers-on who are ever ready to fling their sarcasms on quiet happiness, and who dissemble their envy under the cloak of a philosophic skepticism.

He trembled as he entered the Marchioness' boudoir. He remained standing before her, and blushed as he kissed her hand. At length, encouraged by a smile, emboldened by the solemnity of his coveted interview, he spoke to her of his love with a poetic sympathy and an unpremeditated warmth of heart—the genuine enthusiasm of a priest who has faith in the object of his adoration.

And, as he spoke, the Marchioness sighed, and said within herself:

"He is right. Love is happiness. Love is to be two indeed, but one at the same time; and is free from those importunate intermeddlers, the indifference of the mocking attention of the world."

She remembered, however, the advice of the King, and thus addressed the Baron:

"What will you indeed do, in order to convince me of your affection?"

"All that man can do."

The Baron was less bold than Monsieur de Beaugency, who had talked of conquering a throne. He was probably more sincere.

"I am ambitious," said the widow.

"Ah!" replied Monsieur Menneval, sorrowfully.

"And I would that the man whom I marry should aspire to everything, and achieve everything."

"I will try so to do, if you wish it."

"Listen; I will give you an hour to reflect. I am, you know, the King's god-daughter. I have begged of him an Embassy for you."

"Ah!" said Monsieur de Menneval, with indifference.

"He has granted my request. If you love me you will accept my offer. We will be married this evening, and your Excellency, the Ambassador to Prussia, will set out for Berlin immediately after the nuptials. Reflect; I grant you an hour."

"It is useless," answered Monsieur de Menneval; "I have no need of reflection, for I love you. Your wishes are my orders; to obey you is my only desire. I accept the Embassy."

"Never mind!" said she, trembling for joy, and blushing deeply. "Pass in the room wherein you were just waiting. I must complete my toilet, and I shall then be at your service. I will summon you."

The Marchioness handed out the Baron by the right hand door, as she had handed out the Marquis by the left, and then said to herself:

"I should be prettily embarrassed, if Monsieur de Beaugency should consent to end his days at Courlac!"

Thereupon the King removed the screen and reappeared.

His majesty stepped quietly to the round table whereupon he had placed the oranges and took up one of them.

"Ah!" exclaimed the Marchioness, "I perceive, Sire, that you foresee the difficulty that is about to spring up, and go back accordingly to the oranges, in order to settle it."

As his sole reply, Louis XV. took a small ivory-handled penknife from his waistcoat pocket, made an incision in the rind of the orange, peeled it off very neatly, divided the fruit into two parts, and offered one to the astonished Marchioness.

"But, Sire, what are you doing?" was her eager inquiry.

"You see that I am eating the orange."

"But—"

"It was of no manner of use to us."

"You have decided, then?"

"Unquestionably. Monsieur de Menneval loves you better than Monsieur de Beaugency."

"That is not quite certain yet; let us wait."

"Look!" said the King, pointing to the valet, who entered with a note from the Marquis. "We'll soon see."

The widow opened the note and read:

"Madame, I love you—Heaven is my witness—and to give you up is the most cruel of sacrifices. But I am a gentleman. A gentleman belongs to a King. My life, my blood, are his. I cannot, without forfeit of my loyalty, abandon his service——"

"Et cetera," chimed the King, "as was observed by the Abbe Fleury, my tutor. Marchioness, call in Monsieur Menneval."

Monsieur de Menneval entered, and was greatly troubled to see the King in the widow's boudoir.

"Baron," said His Majesty, "Monsieur de Beaugency was deeply in love with the Marchioness, but he was more deeply still in love—since he would not renounce it to please her—with the Embassy to Prussia. And you, you love the Marchioness much better than you love me, since you would only enter my service for her sake. This leads me to believe that you would be a lukewarm public servant, and that Monsieur de Beaugency will make an excellent Ambassador. He will start for Berlin this evening, and you shall marry the Marchioness. I will be present at the ceremony."

"Marchioness, whispered Louis XV., in the car of his god-daughter, "true love is that which does not shrink from a sacrifice."

And the King peeled the second orange and ate it, as he placed the hand of the widow in that of the Baron.

Then he added:

"I have been making three persons happy—the Marchioness, whose indecision I had relieved; the Baron, who shall marry her, and Monsieur de Beaugency, who will, perchance, prove a sorry Ambassador. In all this I have only neglected my own interests, for I have been eating the oranges without sugar. And yet they will have it that I am a selfish monarch."

Petroleum Wells of the Caucasus.

One of the most remarkable deposits of petroleum known is that which exists in the region of the Caucasus. On the east coast of the Caspian Sea there are no less than 20,000 petroleum wells. Although they have been known for generations, it is only within the last few years that they have been worked on a large scale, or their commercial value at all understood. They are generally of but a slight depth, and are frequently found beside each other. A new source was recently discovered in close proximity to an old one, which for centuries has daily produced some 3,400 pounds of petroleum, and which is not in the slightest degree affected by the vicinity of the new source, which daily produces the large amount of about 40,000 pounds, and is seemingly inexhaustible. The American system of management and operation has lately been applied to these wells. The sources, rising from a depth of 250 feet, frequently overflow their orifices, and ascend above them in great jets over the hight of fifty to sixty-five feet. It is calculated that the district of Caucasus yields annually about 10,000 tons of petroleum and 100 tons of paraffine of asphalt, and that these quantities will be immensely increased in the future.

☞ A Humboldt, Kansas, paper says that place has the champion nailer of the world, in the person of Albert Minor, a lather by trade, and a son of Vermont. "Minor can drive more nails in one day than any other living man. He will drive nails faster than the fastest compositor can pick up type. He will drive sixty lath nails a minute, ten hours out of the twenty-four, the year through."

The Skeleton of the Wreck.

While Sir Michael Seymour was in command of the Amethyst frigate, and was cruising in the bay of Biscay, the wreck of a merchant ship drove past. Her deck was just above water; her lower mast still standing. Not a soul could be seen on board; but there was a cubhouse on deck, which had the appearance of having been recently patched with old canvas and tarpaulin, as if to afford shelter to some forlorn remnant of the crew. It blew at this time a strong gale; but Sir Michael, listening only to the dictates of humanity, ordered the ship to be put about, and sent off a boat with instructions to board the wreck, and ascertain whether there was any being still surviving, whom the help of his fellow man might save from the grasp of death. The boat rowed toward the drifting mass; and while struggling with the difficulty of getting through a high-running sea close alongside, the crew shouting all the time as loud as they could, an object resembling a bundle of clothes, was observed to roll out of the cubhouse against the lee shrouds of the mast. With the end of a boathook they managed to get hold of it, and hauled it into the boat, when it proved to be the trunk of a man bent head and knees together, and so wasted away as scarce to be felt within the ample clothes which had once fitted it in a state of life and strength. The boat's crew hastened back to the Amethyst with this miserable remnant of mortality; and so small was it in bulk, that a lad fourteen years of age, was able, with his own hands, to lift it into the ship. When placed on the deck, it showed for the first time, to the astonishment of all, signs of remaining life; it tried to move, and the next moment muttered in a low, sepulchral tone, "there is another man." The instant these words were heard, Sir Michael ordered the boat to shove off again for the wreck. The sea having now become somewhat smoother, they succeeded this time in boarding the wreck; and on looking into the cubhouse they found two other human bodies, wasted, like the one they had saved, to the very bones, but, without the least spark of life remaining. They were sitting in a shrunk up position, a hand of one reaching to the deck, as if to regain a bit of raw salt beef of the size of a walnut, which had dropped from its nerveless grasp. Unfortunate men! They had starved on their scanty store, till they had not strength remaining to lift the last morsel to their mouths. The boat's crew having completed their melancholy survey, returned on board where they found the attention of the ship's company engrossed by the efforts made to preserve the generous skeleton, who seemed to have just life enough left to breathe the remembrance that there was still "another man," his companion in suffering, to be saved. Captain Seymour committed him to the special charge of the surgeon, who spared no means which humanity or skill could suggest, to achieve the noble object of creating anew, as it were, a fellow creature, whom famine had stripped of almost every living energy. For three weeks he scarcely ever left his patient, giving him nourishment with his own hands every five or ten minutes; and at the end of three weeks more the "skeleton of the wreck" was seen walking on the deck of the Amethyst; and to the surprise of all who recollected that he had been lifted into the ship by a cabin-boy, presented the stately figure of a man nearly six feet high.

The "Detective" of Novels and of Real Life.

Among the many false notions conveyed to readers by the authors of modern novels (says the Pall Mall Gazette), there is probably not one more untrue to nature than that of a detective constable. People fancy that detectives are heroes of romance whose characters are worthy of imitation, and would be surprised to see them as they really are, often men who by living in a constant atmosphere of deceit have lost all sense of honor in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and often when this is not the case loathing the life they are compelled to lead, especially as it necessitates the constant habit of drinking, in order to obtain information, which is utterly ruinous to their health. The blind admirers of detectives will do well to study the case of Walter Ralph, a man living at Wood Green, who was lately prosecuted by the excise authorities before the Edmonton bench of magistrates for selling beer and spirits without a license. It seems that Walter Ralph has a lodger named Alfred Hill living in his house. Alfred Hill has a cousin named Henry Hill, who is a police constable. On Sunday, the 13th of November, Henry Hill paid his cousin Alfred a visit. He came in plain clothes with two or three other men, and the unfortunate Walter Ralph, at Alfred Hill's request, brought the visitors some beer and rum, which was paid for. Alfred Hill, in his evidence, stated that he had lived in Ralph's house for two years, and had never had a drop of beer or spirits from him before. The magistrates, however, decided that the offense charged had been committed, and that the sale taking place on the Sabbath aggravated the act. They therefore fined Walter Ralph £5 for the sale of the beer, and £12 10s. for the sale of spirits—£17 10s. altogether; and in default of payment it was ordered that a distress warrant should be issued. The part played by Mr. Henry Hill in this affair may be in strict accordance with the duty of a constable in plain clothes, but it is not romantic. To pay a Sunday visit to a cousin, to sip rum and beer with that relative, and all the time to feel that one is not a guest but an informer, and that ruin lurks beneath the refreshment, would be very galling to a sensitive nature. But detectives are not sensitive, they are a necessary evil, and some few of them are deserving of our utmost pity. This is the real truth, but it has never yet been told by novelists.

YOUNG MEN IN HISTORY.

When the Most Original Brain-work is Done.

[From the New York Tribune.]

George M. Beard, M. D., read a paper before the Long Island Historical Society, at Hamilton Building, Brooklyn, recently, on "Young Men in History," the aim of which was to show at what period of life most of the original brain-work of the world has been done. He claimed that the Physiology of History—a science treating of the relations between human physiology and human achievement—justified the assertion that the period of life during which man does his best and most effective work is that between the ages of 40 and 60. In past ages, fame was posthumous in great measure; and in our own time, even in America, the paradise of young men, fame is rarely acquired prior to the age of 50. But the most effective movement of cerebral action—the period at which, on the average, youth ends and old age begins, with an implied absorption of nerve force and a deterioration of brain fiber, is under the age of forty. Basing his deductions upon facts derived from the lives of eight hundred statesmen, authors, men of science and representatives of every department of human effort, the lecturer divided life into five decades of mental activity—the golden decade being between thirty and forty, the silver between forty and fifty, the brazen between twenty and thirty, the iron between fifty and sixty, and the tin between sixty and seventy. Before forty five at least 70 per cent. of the original cerebral work of the world has been done, and before fifty more than 80 per cent. The golden moment of life, when the enthusiasm of youth is at the maximum and the experience of age tends to support and systematize effort without manifesting a tendency to retard it, is between the years thirty-eight and thirty-nine.

The lecturer applied the views advanced to legislation, reform, and professional and business life. Statesmanship is intrusted too much to age, to the exclusion of youth, and, as a natural consequence, the science of government, which should be in advance of all sciences, is in reality behind them all. A law requiring officials to resign office upon reaching the age of 65 would be quite as wise as the law that requires the attainment of a certain age in order to hold office. The history of civilization is the history of the triumph of young radicals over old conservatives, and if it were not for death at a certain period, if life were not limited in duration to three or four score of years, society would retrograde, owing to the antagonism and opposition of the old men. In military history the greatest generals have averaged 35 years, and in the late civil war the North was defeated in 1861, when our generals averaged 50, and was victorious in 1865 when the leaders were all under 40. In journalism four-fifths of the reading matter of the religious, scientific, and secular press is contributed by men between 15 and 40, and to this fact the profession owes its great influence. With reference to the management of colleges and educational institutions, the policy of putting them under the control of men over 60 years of age, is fatal to the true interests of the progressive nation. The president and members of the corporation should be young men, and gray-haired scholars in academic chairs should be subordinate to youth and the prime of life. At 60, every college president should retire under pension, and in every department of human effort the question of age should be asked in the same breath as that of ability and capacity. With regard to the comparative longevity of brain-workers and muscle-workers, the former live to a greater age, the average age of 500 of the greatest brain men in history being 64. With reference to the comparative achievements of the sexes the proportion was 50 to 1 in favor of man. No woman has founded a system of philosophy or religion, achieved a great invention, or composed music. The great fields of woman's efforts in history have been polite literature and government.

Important to Exporters—Duties on Exported Articles.

Havana, March 27.—The Gaceta publishes a decree in which it is ordered that on and after April 1st an export duty will be imposed on the following articles: Sugar, per box, 75 cents; per hogshead, $1 50; molasses, per hogshead, 50 cents; wax, per pound, 10 cents; rum, $1; raw tobacco, per pound, 15 cents; segars, per 1,000, 75 cents; on island lumber, 3 per cent.; and on and after July 1st a duty of 10 per cent. will be imposed on all goods imported. The other local taxes are to be augmented, and the proceeds of all are to be used to redeem notes already issued or to be issued by the Spanish Bank and advanced to the Treasury for war purposes.

A LIVELY SPY.

The Adventures of a Lady in Search of Information for the Southern Confederacy.

DODGING THE DETECTIVES.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

[Note.—The following story being a true one, we have been compelled to give fictitious names of persons, especially as all the parties, so far as we know, are still living, and some of them in this city. The occurrences took place during the last war.]

I sat in the office of Dr. Munson, chatting of things in general. Finally the conversation changed, and the last war was talked of, called out by a picture of Sheridan's ride, that hung over the mantle.

"I believe I never told you how I figured as a detective during the war?" said the Doctor.

"No."

"Well, I will tell you of one instance that happened in this city, and if you choose you can write it out for publication. The papers only got an inkling of it at that time."

"Very well; spin your story."

We give the Doctor's story as near as we can recollect it.

I was at the time of which I speak stationed in Cincinnati; I held a Captain's commission, being in the Adjutant General's department. Previously, while in Washington City, I had become quite well acquainted with Secretary Stanton. One day I received a letter from him asking me to employ half a dozen detectives and set them to work hunting up deserters, and to perform such other duties as might from time to time be required of them. I employed several of our best-known officers, and put them to work. We sent several renegades back to their regiments, but had done nothing of any importance. One day I received a dispatch from Stanton to keep a lookout for a Mrs. Longmead, living, when at home, some miles north of Cincinnati, but in an adjoining county. The Secretary said he had it on good authority that Mrs. Longmead was carrying dispatches for the enemy. Without giving the detectives a hint of the news I had heard I told them to notify me of any fresh arrival of ladies at the hotels.

I knew Mrs. L. very well, as she attended the same college with me at Oxford some years before.

A detective notified me that there was a strange lady stopping at the Broadway. He gave a description of her, and I felt sure it was Mrs. L., although I told him he was mistaken. I then sent for another detective, whom I had selected for the purpose, and told him to take board at the Broadway, and to watch the movements of a certain lady dressed in black.

A few days after this occurrence another detective came and reported that two ladies had arrived from the country in a hack, and taken passage on the steamer Glendale, bound South. Furthermore, that they had an extra amount of baggage. The captain was notified that his boat must not leave without orders.

The following morning two officers were sent to the boat with orders to converse with the suspicious ladies, and if they refused to allow their baggage to be searched, to bring them up to the office under arrest. An hour afterward the officers came to the office with the ladies and two very large trunks. I of course affected ignorance and inquired the couse of the trouble. They told a very plaintive story. Then I inquired of the officer what it all meant, and he said they had opium in their trunks. "Only enough for family use," retorted the younger of the ladies. I examined the trunks and found fifteen pounds of opium and a large amount of quinine. When the ladies entered the office I recognized them as being the mother and sister of Mrs. Longmead, although I did not make myself known, seeing that they did not recognize me. Mrs. Schuyler and daughter were in much trouble at the idea of being caught with contrabands of war in their possession. I told them they must consider themselves under arrest, and as we had no military prison suitable for the incarceration of ladies, they must choose a hotel, where they would be kept in a room under guard. They made choice of the Burnet House, whither they were conveyed in a hack.

As I was assisting Miss Schuyler into the hack and defending her skirts from contact with the wheel of the vehicle I became aware that her dresses were unusually weighty; however, I said nothing then, but when I reached the Burnet House I told the young lady she must retire and take off an undergarment which I named. She feigned indignity at my rudeness, but I told her none was intended, but the skirt I must have. After many tearful protestations and assurances that I had already taken everything that she had that was contraband of war, she finally retired to her room and brought me the skirt—and such a one as it was. On examination I found that it contained nearly one thousand dollars worth of quinine. As I learned afterwards two of them had been three months in quilting the quinine into the garment.

On the morning following that on which I made the arrest, I entered my office a little late, and, as I expected, found Mrs. Longmead, sister to one prisoner and daughter of the other. I did not seem to recognize her, but took a seat and inquired if there was anything I could do to promote her welfare.

"Yes, sir; I have called to get a pass to go to Nashville."

"You do not need a pass, madam. Our troops hold every point between this and Nashville."

"I know, but I would feel safer with a pass."

"I can not give you one, but if there is any trouble, you can get one at Louisville."

"But I understand that you are arresting ladies right here in Cincinnati."

"Yes, we did arrest your mother and sister, yesterday, Mrs. Longmead."

The effect was instantaneous. She sprang to her feet with all the fury and malignity of the tiger in her eyes.

"How dare you, sir, address me as Mrs. Longmead. I don't know you, sir."

"Ah! perhaps you remember one certain Jack Munson, at Oxford, some years ago."

"I have not the faintest idea of who you are. You are laboring under a mistake, for my name is not Longmead."

"I know you did not register at the Broadway under that name, but nevertheless your real name is Mrs. Longmead."

"At the Broadway! When did I arrive there?"

"On Thursday last."

"And what do you propose doing with me?"

"I shall be compelled to place you under guard; so give me the keys of your trunk, and I will have your baggage searched and then sent to you."

Mrs. Longmead acknowledged that she was caught, and requested to be sent to the Burnet House, with her mother and sister, and thither we did send her.

I now telegraphed Stanton that the birds had been caged, and requested that they be turned over to the commander of this department, which was accordingly done.

The General always took me along when he visited them at the Burnet House. I talked to Mrs. L. while the General talked to the mother and daughter. Now it so happened that in the General's younger days Mrs. L. had been his sweetheart, and never did I see a woman so artfully wrap a man around her finger as Mrs. L. did General ——. The result was that these three female spies went scot free. It was during these conversations that Mrs. L. confessed to me the part she had taken.

When the war began she went to Canada, and there, by some means, obtained papers certifying that she was a British subject. She then went to Washington and obtained the signature of the British Minister, and then to Mr. Stanton, and, on the strength of her paper, obtained a pass through the Union lines to Richmond. After transacting her business, she came West, and approaching the Union lines on the head-waters of Big Sandy, was halted and conveyed to the headquarters of a distinguished Indiana general. She rode in a carriage, and had quite a retinue of servants, representing herself to be an English woman suffering from rheumatism. The General Commanding, hoping to bluff her, proposed to send her to the Surgeon General of the Department for examination. Nothing daunted, she thanked him and requested that she should be sent immediately. The Surgeon had her carried up to his office, she affecting much pain. She removed her shoes and stockings. Her feet and ankles were much swollen (not from rheumatism, but from walking). The learned Surgeon took up his stethescope and placed it to her heart. She was more than a match for him here, for she was the only person I had ever met with who could cause her own heart to palpitate when she chose. The doctor listened but a moment, threw down the instrument, and begged her pardon for doubting her veracity. She was carried back to her carriage, and given a pass and sent northward rejoicing.

At another time she had some dispatches to send southward. There was a regiment of soldiers going up the Kentucky Central Railroad that day. Dressed as an Irish servant girl (and she could assume the character to perfection), she succeeded in getting one of the soldiers to pass her on the train as his wife. After the train had started, the authorities at Cincinnati learned that she had gone, and, suspecting her errand, telegraphed to Lexington, giving a description of the woman, and ordering her arrest, but by some means no action was taken until the next morning. In the meantime the train had arrived at Lexington. Mrs. L. walked two miles into the country, borrowed a horse, rode twelve miles further, and, meeting a man on the road whom she knew, gave him her dispatches, and told him to deliver them at a certain rebel general's headquarters. She then rode back to where the horse had been borrowed, and afterward walked to Lexington, and, unmolested, took the afternoon train for Covington. The authorities, learning that she had gone to the country on her arrival at Lexington, were in hot pursuit. When they got into Lexington she was far on her way. A dispatch was forwarded to a prominent Covington detective to arrest her by all means on her arrival in that city. Some friendly station operator placed a copy of this dispatch in her hands. She was then in a great strait. However, she did not despair. Seeing Leslie Combs, wife and daughter, sitting a few seats ahead of her in the coach, she sat down near them, and soon drew the ladies into conversation. She told them her husband was a soldier, and that she had induced him to desert, and for this offense she was to be arrested on her arrival at Covington. Her pitiful story, with many tears, enlisted the sympathy of the ladies, and finally the venerable Kentuckian himself. At that time the rear door of the rear car of an incoming train was always kept locked, when arriving at the depot.

Arrangements were made that this door should not be locked on this occasion. When the train arrived Mr. Combs assisted Mrs. L. off the rear platform of the car while the detectives watched the platforms between the two cars, and Mrs. Combs and her daughter came near being arrested. Mrs. L. having alighted, and seeing a hack standing near, ran to it, and jumping in, told the driver to carry her to Newport ferry as quickly as possible, which he did. There she alighted, paid him, and crossed over on the ferry, walking up the bank. She entered the Pendleton cars, going east as far as Kemper Lane. She walked up to the top of the hill. Here everything being quiet, she had time to pause and reflect. Taking a survey of the country, and shaping her course, she at once set out and walked more than a dozen miles to her home, where she arrived before morning.

Mrs. L. told me that, when her mother and sister took passage on the steamer Glendale, the latter had important dispatches concealed in the barrel of a small Smith & Wesson pistol; but no sooner did she find that they would be arrested than she walked to the state-room door, fired off the pistol, and then threw it into the river.

"What has become of this family of precious rebels?" we asked, for we had become quite interested in the story. The doctor replied:

"As soon as the war closed they packed up bag and baggage and went to Virginia, where, I suppose, they are now living. J. H. K.

TEXAS.

The Rising Young State of the Southwest—Its Climate, its People, its Riches, its Railroads, and its Progress.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Fort Worth, Texas, March 18.

Texas of late years being the recipient of a wonderful tide of immigration, such perhaps as no other section of our whole country has ever received within the same length of time, and now attracting such general attention, your correspondent gravitated hither for a short sojourn, with headquarters in the pleasant little town of

FORT WORTH,

situated on the old site of the United States fort, located and so named in honor of Gen. Worth by Kentucky's lamented Albert Sydney Johnston. Its elevation above the surrounding country renders it pleasant and admits of an extended view of a picturesque and beautiful rich valley and rolling prairie country, the monotony of the prairie relieved by groves here and there, and lines of forest timber skirt the numerous crystal streams that abound in this region. Just here the Clear fork and the West fork of the Trinity river make their junction. Of late the town wears quite a cosmopolitan air, as it is full of men apparently of all nationalities from many of the Eastern and quite all of the Northwestern and Pacific States and Territories in quest of beef cattle, and many others in quest of lands, and others in the interest of coming railroads.

KENTUCKIANS

and Missourians are numerous in this and adjoining counties, and constitute the larger proportion of their population, and wherever I find them they are as hospitable, clever, and whole-souled as they can be. If Uncle Sam Haycraft, of Elizabethtown, Ky., could visit these people, he would see an illustration and feel a living realization of that hospitable, generous, and unselfish people which he believes only lived in his boyhood days—counterparts of the Hardins, the Rowans, the Thomases, and the others who comprised that little pioneer settlement from Old Virginia.

RAILROADS

are the order of the day here, and becoming animated. The present Legislature though, having accomplished but little as yet, have at any rate legislated away all objections heretofore made to the State laws, as against non-resident interest and control. The Central road is now running to "Cosse," 218 miles north of Galveston, and, though hertofore constructing at a snail's pace, will build almost as much more the current year. The International, but recently organized, have 1,800 men at work, have laid 20 miles of track and have 50 miles more graded. The Waco Tap road will be finished this summer, and by November next the Kansas road will be completed to Red river, and a most rapid construction is expected of the Chattanooga and New Orleans, the Southern Pacific, Transcontinental and others, as late accounts of them favorably promise adequate capital and thorough organization.

NORTHERS,

or the north winds, in Texas, many regard as a serious objection, but ought not, however, as rarely one is so severe as to prevent any out-door work being done, and being so dry and pure as never, or rarely ever, to communicate bad colds. As they brace up animal life, beneficially act upon the soil and admit of the slaughter and curing of meats, they are, therefore, a benefit and desirable. This winter is remarked as the severest known here for many years, yet, because of the dry atmosphere and absence of slush and mud usual in Kentucky, I have not at all experienced it as severe.

SOCIETY

is not at all of that character which twenty years ago put the State in bad repute, but is everywhere creditably good and orderly; as much so as in the old States, to the contrary of what a political faction here makes public, merely to advance mercenary and selfish aims. There is a universal disposition manifest to improve—build better school, church and dwelling houses—and but for the scarcity of lumber, unusual progress would be made, as here money is abundant, and people able and willing to pay a high price for it. It is a most inviting field for those of the necessary capital, and familiar with a proper conduct of saw-mills. I have made a general tour over almost every portion of

THE STATE,

except the southwestern part, and find it being rapidly settled and developed and "progress" the watchword. From actual and close observation and general information from others, I feel confident in saying that it well merits the attention of capitalists, and deserves being seen by all in the old States who contemplate a change of residence. It possesses the natural advantage of an extended line of seaboard which affords a home market with all the outer world for all of her productions, and which in a few years, with anything like judicious and favorable State legislation, will grow to be immense. Her vast territory comprises an extensive and heavily-timbered region, ranging from Red river along the Arkansas and Louisiana lines to the Gulf, of an average depth west of 125 miles, where it strikes the prairie region, which is generally beautifully undulating and as rich as lands can be, comprising the black sticky, black sandy, gray, red, chocolate and mahogany, and extends from the timber region west for at least 400 miles, and from the north boundary to the Gulf and Rio Grande river, which embraces the Staked Plains, a grand prairie, of generally rich land. Contrary, however, to a prevalent opinion of being a barren, sterile desert, all the prairie region is generally well watered, except the Staked Plains, and set with groves of timber, and which almost universally prevail along the margin of all water courses, and to the need of this country far more abundant than exists in the Northwestern States; and, having a genial, varied climate, is favorable to the growth of all kinds of grain, fruits, nuts, vegetables, and, in short, all productions of the Southern, Eastern and Northern States, and besides affords a vast range of most nutritious native grasses, upon which all kinds of stock can subsist the year round, without the trouble and expense of providing forage for other than only such as are worked. This district also embraces the

TABLE LANDS

of Northwestern Texas, which, being approached at a distance, present the appearance of being as regularly and handsomely terraced as a neat artificial work of the kind sometimes seen on well-improved homesteads. From the western limit of this prairie region is a mountainous country, the Castle, Gaudalonpe and Limpian ranges, passing from northwest to southeast across the State, and known to contain treasures of gold, silver, lead, marble, &c., and the canons of which universally have the richest of soil. And here I will mention, what is hereabouts regarded a quiet fact, the recent discovery of a

NEW ELDORADO,

of unusual promise, and strange to say, not in a mountainous region, but far east of the mountain ranges, in as fine an agricultural region as any in the State. Next month I expect to visit it by invitation of those cognizant of its real whereabouts and merits.

COTTON.

In consequence of the prevailing low price there will be a secondary crop this year, and more than a proportionate increase will be made of the cereal and other products, as prices rule high with some promise of such being the case next season; not, however, in consequence of a short crop, but on account of an extraordinary demand from the heavy immigration that has come in, and many laborers imported and at work upon the various railroads and other improvements throughout the State. Farmers are now all busy plowing and pitching their crop. Wheat, rye, and barley look remarkably well. Gardening is about all done here. Irish potatoes, peas, beans, &c., are up, and growing finely; the peach, plum, and other fruit trees are in bloom, and elm and other forest trees that put forth early are in almost full leaf. All this, with a view of the rich, green-grass carpet of the prairie, renders the surrounding at once spring-like, cheerful and pleasing; the more so, as the prevailing weather is delightfully pleasant and seasonable.

A KENTUCKIAN.

A Celebration in Deerfield.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Old Deerfield, Mass., celebrated for her wars with the Indians, and as the place whence Eunice Williams, at the age of seven years, was taken into a captivity that ended only at death, has been having a celebration, in which the stories of the olden time were rehearsed. A cabinet of Indian relics was exhibited by Jonathan Johnson, embracing a stone plow about the size and shape of a No. 2 boot last, instruments for skinning animals and grinding corn, calumets, soapstone tureens, elaborate pestles, club-heads, spear heads, scalping knives even now almost sharp enough for their bloody work, arrow-heads of red, white and gray stone, double-edged axes, tomahawks, &c. There were relics, too, of Puritan life; among them a book, presented by Deacon Field, of Charlemont, and inherited from his grandfather, containing memoranda of all sorts, records of the old wars and the prices of various commodities, of which a loaf of bread cost one shilling—rather high, said Deacon Field, but in those days bread was bread. Mr. Sheldon showed a tuning-fork, marked 'Dea. Justin Hitchcock, 1767,' which would be rather an unwieldy affair for choristers of the present day, being a wooden whistle, inclosed in a case about eight or ten inches long by five broad. The desired pitch was obtained by running the whistle up and down the case. Mr. Severance told how his grandfather moved to Sherburne Falls, taking all his household utensils and other worldly goods on the back of a single horse, and how his grandmother, needing an iron dinner-pot, took the wool from the sheep's back, carded and spun the rolls, packed them to Deerfield, and brought home the desired utensil in the same way. A record of the town clerks for 174 years from 1685, showed only eighteen different incumbents.

A Florida paper says: "The readers of the early history of Florida will remember that DeSoto found pearls a common ornament among the natives. Where they came from was a mystery, until now, unsolved. Dr. Kidder, of Sumter county, has the honor of being the discoverer of the secret. He found the mussel of the lakes to contain many pearls—out of one shell he obtained eighty-four pearls, and altogether he has collected three thousand, which have been sent to the Smithsonian Institute for examination."

DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

What Fernando Wood Proposes to Offer in the House of Representatives.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

[Herald Washington Special.]

During the recent differences among the Republicans in Congress, the tendency of which is to weaken the party and lessen its influence throughout the country, the Democrats have pursued the sagacious policy of keeping quiet, counseling unity and harmony among themselves and letting the Republicans quarrel as they pleased. The spectacle of Republicans fighting each other suggests to the Democrats the story of the Kilkenny cats. The Democrats are carefully watching the progress and the tendencies of events. Being numerically in the minority, they have not deemed it wise to inaugurate any positive policy concerning the important questions in which the interests of the country are involved, seeing that the course the opposition is pursuing furnishes them so much to criticise. They have been inclined to confine themselves principally to antagonism to what they consider from their standpoint to be wrong on the part of the Administration and the Republican party. They begin to have some doubts, however, as to whether the Democracy of the country will be satisfied with a continuance of this passive policy. They think it is not necessary that the people should know wherein the policy of the party in power is erroneous, but that they should know what course the other party would pursue should it succeed to power. They do not consider it sound statesmanship to confine themselves exclusively to critical opposition, but, on the contrary, they believe they should enunciate certain great measures of public policy which would govern the Democratic party should it be called upon to resume the administration of national affairs. The leading Democrats in Congress are well aware of the fears expressed in certain quarters that the advent of a Democratic administration and a ruling majority in the House of Representatives might restore to a great extent the supremacy of the South and involve the country in a host of complicated and internal troubles. They indignantly disclaim the possibility of any such result, and maintain that the Democratic party of to-day is a truly national party. Upon many of the public questions of the day they entertain opinions diametrically opposed to those of the administration and the Republican party, and they think it is time the position they assume among themselves should be communicated to the country. With this view it is understood that, at the earliest favorable opportunity, Fernando Wood, who has carefully considered the matter, will present a resolution in the House of Representatives declaring that it is the duty of Congress—

First—To provide for the immediate reduction of direct taxation and of import duties to a strictly revenue standard.

Second—To provide for the immediate reduction of public expenditure in all the departments of the government.

Third—To abolish all sinecure offices and the system of collecting the revenue by secret informers and spies.

Fourth—To restore to the people of the States and their local governments the rights originally possessed by them under the constitution.

Fifth—To abolish government paper money and to restore the only constitutional currency—gold and silver.

Sixth—To reduce the army to a peace footing and abolish a system recently established of employing military officers in the discharge of civil duties.

Seventh—To provide against the accumulation and retention of large sums of money in the public Treasury, by which the interests of the people are subordinated to government influence, and made dependent upon the caprice and personal views of the head of that department.

Eighth—To prevent the purchase and sale of the public credit by the Secretary of the Treasury, at his own option, with no other control than his individual and personal will.

Ninth—To bring the President and his Cabinet advisers under the authority of law, making them obedient to its provisions, and, alike with others, subject to its penalties.

Tenth—To restore to the Southern States and people peace, prosperity and contentment, which can only be accomplished by a cessation of vindictive legislation and military interference and a recognition of their equal rights, including self-government and political equality with the other States and people of the Union.

Eleventh—To revive American commerce.

Twelfth—To restore American credit.

Thirteenth—To reinaugurate American republican simplicity in the administration of public affairs, and

Fourteenth—To aid, by all proper legal and constitutional authority, in the full development of the agricultural, mineral and commercial resources of the country.

THE INSURGENT LEADERS.

Sketches of the Men at the Head of the Paris Reds.

[From the New York Herald.]

GENERAL DUVAL

This officer, who appears to hold the position of commander-in-chief, of the insurgent forces is a soldier by profession. He entered the French army in the second quarter of the present century, and was one of the first to agree to the overthrow of Charles X. Soon after the accession of Louis Philippe he gave evidence of holding Republican sentiments, and immediately after the overthrow of the "Citizen King" gave in his adhesion to the republic. He opposed the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, but retained his position in the army until after the coup d'etat, when he sent in his resignation. From that time until the overthrow of the empire in September last he remained in private life, taking no part in politics, but recognized as an unswerving Republican. After the 3d of September he again took up arms, was commissioned a General and served during the siege of Paris. He seems to have been one of the leaders of the Montmartre insurgents from the start, and his recent proclamation indicates that he is a communist.

GENERAL CREMER.

It is a difficult matter to state what are the politics of General Cremer. As will be seen in our cable dispatches, he has been summoned to appear at Versailles for trial by court-martial, for participation in the insurrection. He was one of the military leaders of the insurrection. At the outbreak of the war with Prussia he was a capitaine de l'etat major (staff officer) of the imperial army. After Gambetta went to Tours, Cremer, and a captain of engineers named Bretolles, had an interview with him, which resulted in Bretolles' appointment to a major generalship, and to Cremer's receiving a brigadier general's commission. It appears that this sudden promotion resulted from the two young officers laying before Gambetta a plan of campaign which that fiery official at once adopted, and recognized in the planners officers of the first military genius. Cremer was placed in command of a brigade of some 7,000 men, forming part of Bretolles' division. The troops lay near Dijon, and one fine day Cremer, in disobedience of the orders of his superior, marched them to Dijon. Bretolles hurried to Tours to complain to Gambetta, but before he could reach that place Cremer had telegraphed a report of a victory he had gained over the Prussians. It was a trifling affair, but victories were scarce, and Gambetta at once promoted him to a major generalship in the army of Bourbaki. Cremer's division did good service during the fatal campaign to relieve Belfort, and fought hard during the retreat which it covered. After the preliminary treaty of peace Cremer went to Paris, and has since been there. He is said to be both ambitious and unscrupulous, and is altogether a dangerous man.

M. ASSY

M Assy is one of the leaders of the Workingmen's International Society. He is a native of southeast France, and was at one time an employe at the great iron works of Creuzot, belonging to M. Schneider, late President of the Corps Legislatif under the empire. Some years ago he drifted into politics, and soon became prominent in the political and social questions which have agitated France. While Secretary to the Association Internationale des Ouvriers, the politico social disturbances at Creuzot took place, and he was arrested and tried for complicity in them, and was acquitted. Subsequently he left Creuzot and took up his residence in Paris, where he has been since conspicuous for his participation in public matters affecting the workingmen. Personally he is said to be a most agreeable man, but politically he is regarded as one of the ablest and most dangerous demagogues in France. He is a socialist, and holds with Blanqui, Flourens and the rest, all the absurd and Utopian social and political theories of his party.

Touching Off a Gasometer—A Boy Blown Thirty Feet.

[From the Elm City (New Haven) Press.]

On Sunday a number of boys were playing on the old gas-holder in Fair Haven, out of use for over a year. The capacity of the holder was about 40,000 feet; but at this time there were only about 4,000 or 5,000 feet of gas in it. John O'Brien, aged fifteen, opened the man-hole, and proposed to light the gas. One of the boys warned him of his danger; but O'Brien replied that he would do it if he did get killed. He lighted a match and threw it into the hole. An explosion followed, causing a shock which was felt all over the city. Young O'Brien was thrown some thirty feet into the air, and fell, striking the heavy iron frame work and then the top of the holder. He was instantly killed. The holder was tipped toward the west, and the body rolled down nearly to the edge, a stream of blood marking its course. Two spans of the iron frame-work were broken and thrown to the ground by the force of the explosion; the rivets of the holder were nearly all torn out, and the holder itself was blown into a shapeless mass. The other boys, it is supposed, got out of the way before the explosion, though fears are entertained that one or two may have been blown into the river.

The Nathan Murderer in Memphis.

St Louis, March 27.—The Republican has the following special, dated Memphis, yesterday:

Forrester, the supposed Nathan murderer, made his appearance and was recognized in this city some three weeks since, but the parties recognizing him did not know he was the man wanted. He disappeared from the city a few days afterward, and simultaneously with the arrival of a St. Louis detective, and it is supposed he is now concealed somewhere in this vicinity. The St. Louis detective is now working up the case, but with no success, as Forrester's pals will not make known his whereabouts. It is said that, before leaving the city, he said if a pardon could be procured for the twelve years he is wanted in the Illinois penitentiary, he would deliver himself to the officers, and stand trial for the Nathan murder, he having no fears as to the result of that investigation.

☞ There is a remarkable collection of dark-colored slabs in a Canandaigua cemetery, marking the graves of the three wives of one man. They show that the first died in 1813, the second in 1814 and the third in 1815. Three wives in three years would be quick work even in this fast age.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

What Kind of Country the Texas Pacific Railroad is to Run Through.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

[Cincinnati Commercial California Letter.]

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Anent the enactment of the bill for this road, it may be pat to describe somewhat the country through which it will pass. Three years ago it was my good fortune to follow the Thirty-second Parallel route across the continent, from Vicksburg to Los Angeles, in company with a train of Texan emigrants; and certainly we traveled leisurely enough to scrutinize the land. Every landscape on that great and terrible journey was so stamped and seared and burned upon the tablet of our memories that it can never be effaced. And yet, looking back to those great and lonesome and silent plains, where the very wind grows weary and faints from its own unhindered and unchallenged rovings, and to those gaunt deserts, remorseless as death and hungry as the grave, they sometimes have for me an inexpressible fascination. The very savageness and the vastness of the haggard and sullen desolation captivate the fancy.

Many civilized landscapes, like the cup of Thyrsis, or the shield of Achilles, are crowded too full of figures, and the result is only exasperating confusion. Not so in the desert. A few grim, strong touches—nothing more. Amid all the poor tricks of borders and the fripperies and impertinences of gardens, my soul exults in the memories of the grand old grizzly desert. Ah! it were worth a century of babbling in green fields and fiddling in the flowers to grapple once more, hand to hand, with Old Hideous!

But let me descend to prosaic facts.

ACROSS TEXAS.

Eastern Texas, nearly to the Trinity, is full of low hills, which are covered with squatty post-oaks, or indescribably gnarly, scraggy blackjacks, and the soil in many places is covered with a fine rubble which looks like iron slag, and which tinctures many springs slightly chalybeate. Old residents told me that the water of these regions was much more aguish than the cistern rain-water, which they are compelled to drink further west on the prairies. This soil is good for cotton, and there are strapping large men living among these hills—taller than they grow on the windy prairies. A member of the old Fifteenth Texas infantry told me that when they were mustered in there was not a man in the regiment lighter than one hundred and eighty pounds, while a majority went over two hundred pounds.

The Texas prairies have some level hog-wallow ditches, but are mostly rolling, and grow constantly more so until you reach the Colorado, which is the dividing line between them and the plains. There is a thick stratum of limestone under the prairies everywhere, cropping out along the edges of the streams, and containing many fossils. This lime in the soil accounts for the excellent crops of wheat which the Texans get, even with their slovenly system of culture; and cotton is not much grown on the prairie. On the eastern prairies there are no trees, except in the narrow depressions along the borders of stream; but as you go west, the groves of squatty post-oak cover a third of the soil, but so thickly that they are full of rank, bluish grass, called post-oak grass.

The famous mesquit grass (the common variety, for there are five kinds), grows chiefly on the richest river bottoms, interspersed with mesquit bushes. This grass fattens the best beef, without any exception, I have ever tasted.

In the valley of the Brazos, and further west, occur many of those singular terraced knolls of limestone peculiar to Western Texas. Many of them have these terraces or steps almost as regular as the Pyramids of Cholula. They seem to have been once little islands in a lake, which falling by degrees, washed these benches on their slopes.

The people on the Western prairies live in log houses, usually planted under immense live oaks beside a spring. They plaster the chinks with limestone mortar, which the slanting rains pick out in a season, making the houses all look whitish. Rawhide serves for nails, hinges, screws, chair-bottoms, bedsteads, &c.

These Western prairies are subject to terrible storms of rain and hail. I once saw flattish, disc like stones, some of which just neatly fitted in a quart cup, and which, slung far down out of heaven upon the hard prairie, bounced fifteen feet into the air. They dropped one of our fellows like an ox, and mauled the cattle frightfully, and yet their hides were so tough, and their ribs so well cushioned that it did them very little injury.

There is a good deal of first-class bottom land, even as far west as the Colorado, though crops are uncertain on account of drouth, and the principal dependence is on cattle. And magnificent, lordly, high-headed brutes they are, striding over the ground like a horse, forty miles a day if you like, and carrying on their long legs the most luscious, juicy, gamey steaks any man ever tasted. Whatever Texas cattle may have in the shape of fever or infection outside of Texas, in that State I know very well we had never any fears, and never even heard of such a thing, but consumed our fill of steaks three times a day, and gave thanks for the sop.

ON THE PLAINS.

I was surprised at the sharpness and distinctness with which the prairies are separated from the plains. The only difference between them is that the former are islanded with groves of dwarfish, half dead live oaks, and ridged with those singular, rigid, straight belts of limestone. The vast plains of the Concho are nearly level, until you arrive near the head waters, and perfectly tawny in June, except where a little ribbon of wild rye grows along a shallow "swale."

For two hundred miles there are no trees at all, except the mere thread along the Little Concho, being, as it were, only two rows, interlocking above the stream. These barely suffice to keep the fierce heat of summer from drinking up the water, and yet it was absolutely swarming with fish. A young lady of our party hooked a cat weighing forty pounds. So strange it seemed, right in the middle of this flaming desert!

The soil all along the Concho Plains is generally good, being deep and generally blackish, interspersed with fragments of limestone. Even in the awful and dreaded Staked Plain there are thousands of acres grouped together in the lower portions, which I am confident, would produce twenty bushels of wheat per acre, if it only had water. This famous desert, being an upland plateau between the Concho and the Pecos, has a different vegetation from the Concho Plains, consisting mostly of a very low heather, gray-greenish, and not very prickly, and the palmas, or Spanish bayonets, which in the night look precisely like Comanches with frightful big heads of feathers branching in every direction. Indeed, when we first came upon one in the bright moonlight, one of our men charged it with his revolver drawn.

The plains of the Concho and the Pecos, however, are wonderful for their multitude of rasping and scratching and stabbing brambles. Of thirteen kinds of bushes which I counted up (to say nothing of the sixty varieties of cactus) there is only one of any importance which is not rigged with the most infernal thorns, and that single one stinks with the combined potency of garlic and assafœtida. There is one most diabolical bush, which the Mexicans call junco, which has no leaves whatever, and nothing else but immense, horrid, green thorns, which in July blossom out with pale-white flowers, so that they look like old-fashioned spindles full of cotton yarn.

But these thorns hatchel the air wonderfully clean and clear. I wrote in my journal and read half a column of bourgeoise from the New Orleans Times, at midnight, by the light of the milky moon. Hundreds and hundreds of dead buffaloes lay on the plains, dried away to mummies, and, were it not for the rainy season, they would be as imperishable as the earth itself.

The Pecos, at Horsehead Crossing, is probably the most hideous and the most dismal river on earth. It is just like a canal, only three or four rods wide, and rushes swiftly in is writhing channel right through the plain, without any trees along its shores. All its banks are whitened with the ghastly skeletons of cattle, for even the coyote and the raven, those foulest of all foul creatures, slink sickened and shuddering away from those hideous regions of death. The vast drove of cattle, after crossing the Staked Plain, seventy-five miles without water, rushed into the pools of crystal alkali, and drank until they fell dead in their tracks, or else plunged headlong into the dismal blood red river, and were swept down by hundreds in its swift and treacherous swirl. When we left the Pecos at last, twelve hundred head from our drove alone lay dead along its loathsome banks, or fed their festering flesh to its waves.

APACHE MOUNTAINS

This range is about one hundred and fifty miles wide, but consists only of low sierras or chains flung together in an inextricable maze, with a kind of backbone in the middle, three or four thousand feet high. Most of these ridges are naked rock, looking like rusty iron, with a few small live oaks and mountain cedars caught in clefts and ravines. But the little narrow valleys between are often delightfully green and fresh with grass, even when the great plains below are odious as death. Fort Davis is tucked away in front of a little lake, with a green strip of prairie between, honeycombed with prairie dogs, and right behind it a gray granite wall, towering almost a thousand feet perpendicular.

There is a most admirable natural provision for a railroad pass, to-wit: a valley or strip of plain, twenty miles long by five wide, let right down across the backbone of the mountain. On each side of the range there is a canon, leading up to this valley by an easy grade, so that the cars (if this, Fort Davis route, is selected) will not have to ascend more than a thousand feet, all the while in the bottom of a ravine, which is sometimes walled with perpendicular, basalt-like palisades a hundred feet high, like the Giant's Causeway.

At Fort Davis, which is as high as the railroad will ascend, we saw sweet potato gardens, and the scattered adobe houses which constitute the fort are shaded by a delightful grove of cottonwoods.

But the descent from Fort Davis to the Rio Grande (a hundred miles) is through a series of valleys of enormous width, twenty or thirty miles, rimmed by such low sierras that they are not protected from the heat, and are about like the Staked Plain. We nearly perished in the Agua del Muerto Valley for lack of water, and a timely shower of rain was all that saved our lives.

Yet the soil in these wide valleys, at least in those near Fort Davis, is exceedingly rich. The cactus bush grows with a stalk fifteen inches in diameter, and its yellow or apple-red flowers load the sweltering air with a heavy, sickish sweetness. The canteloupe grows wild in the Agua del Meurto, but indescribably tough and bitter.

These enormous valleys are jointed or notched into each other in a singular manner, and at various angles, and each one, as you go down toward the Rio Grande, is poorer than the last, until at last there is nothing but gravel. The heat and the drouth here are very great.

THE VALLEY OF ONIONS.

The valley of the Rio Grande well deserves to be called that, on account of its immense, silvery, sweet onions, unequaled in the world. The river bottoms vary from half a mile to three miles in width, bordered with sloping deserts of gravel, and are of a copperish reddish color, inexhaustibly fertile, but requiring to be irrigated. There are occasionally groves of vast spreading cottonwoods near the river, and thickets of the screw-pod mesquit, together with plenty of common mesquit out on the desert, furnishing beans for the goats; but there is almost no grass.

Up about El Paso it is wonderful how thick the Mexicans live on these mere slices of bottom land; and their faces are all plump and shiny, showing good living. El Paso is nearly seven miles long, but principally one very straggling street. Pear trees grow to an enormous size, but the fruit is small and puckery; likewise apples. But the wheat and onions make up for everything else. They also produce wine from the black Socorro grapes, which is quite palatable but heady.

But that which continually astonished me was the multitude of the inhabitants in these long, straggling villages. They could not all possibly live on the products of these mere strips of bottoms, cultivated in their miserably shiftless manner, if it were not for their flocks of goats. When a railroad is put through here, and men come into the possession of these river lands along the Rio Grande (for they are always certain of a supply of water for irrigation, and above El Paso, in New Mexico, they are broader) they will support a dense population.

And even these broad borders of desert between them and the Sierras, useless as they now seem, will support many thousands of sheep, or, better still, Angora goats. The mesquit beans keep on growing and ripening nearly all summer, yielding a rich, sweetish pulp like cider pumice; and when they ripen they are oily, and are ground up by the Indians and made into panada.

A species of lucerne called alpalpa can be mown four or five times a year, and is very fattening for cattle. An American on these Rio Grande bottoms sold $1,200 from a single acre of this grass during one season, supplying a stage-line.

TIMBER, ETC.

But I see I must reserve the remainder of the description for another letter, and I will only add a remark or two concerning the probable sources of supply for ties, fuel, &c., through Texas. Between Red river and the Sabine, in Eastern Texas, there are extensive belts of pine forests, which have never been riddled. The trees are all tall and comly, unlike all sorts of oak in Texas, which seem to be sensitive to the terrible northers which blow there occasionally, and are consequently squatty. Then all the uplands of Louisiana, between the Washita and Red river, are full of lusty pines, except here and there, where some planter has slashed them down around him for a little space.

There are plenty of post-oaks in Texas, as far west as the Colorado, but most of them would furnish only two or three cuts of ties, and pretty knotty at that. Then for two hundred miles, as I have said before, there is not a tree, nor a bush, thicker than two inches. The Apache mountains will furnish plenty of fuel, and up toward El Paso are said to be covered on the highest summits with fine forests of pine.

So then, to sum up: Between Vicksburg and El Paso there is only a space of two hundred miles where fuel will not be found close at hand; and even on these plains, especially along the Pecos, a vast deal of mesquit roots could be grubbed up at no great expense. At almost any of the forts along the road you may see enormous ricks of these roots, which have been grubbed by Mexican peons, and which the officers often prefer to the bodies and branches of such trees as grow out there. They make admirable fuel.

Secondly, ties will have to be carried westward from Marshall and the Sabine, as the road advances, to supply most of the line for a distance of say, five hundred miles. At a point that distance west of Marshall I think they will, probably, find it cheaper to bring them eastward from the Apache Mountains about El Paso, say one hundred and fifty miles. At any rate, as soon as the Rio Grande valley is reached, I think no more ties will have to be transported westward, and that the Apache and Oregon Mountains will furnish a supply for about one hundred and fifty miles, generally not over thirty miles distant. There are cottonwoods enough along the Rio Grande to lay the track, but it would be a pity to destroy them. The Mexicans are very saving of them.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE.

Is the Heir an Illegitimate Son of George Washington?

[From the New York Sun, March 25.]

The examination of Mrs. Ann Eliza Vandervoort in the Jumel will case was continued yesterday. The old lady's testimony was very important, not so much so in the settlement of the heirship to the vast estates of Madame Jumel as in the probable establishing of an interesting historical fact.

Mrs. Vandervoort said—Freelove Ballou died after I was married. I never heard my mother say anything to George W. Bowen or in his presence about his mother, either as Betsey Bowen or Madame Jumel. To be sure she spoke to him about Madame Jumel, but always called her by that name, and never hinted to him that she was his mother.

Question—Who was George W. Bowen's father?

Witness—That is a singular question to ask me. The saying is that any fool knows his mother, but it is only the wise child that knoweth his father.

Well, who was reputed to be his father?

Witness—I have heard my mother say that in Rhode Island the common belief was that Uriah Bowen was his father; but my mother often said she believed that his father was George Washington. [A flutter in court.]

Question—George Washington! What George Washington do you mean?

Witness—I mean General George Washington, the Father of his Country.

Question—Where was General Washington stationed?

Witness—I don't know whether he lived at the White House or not. Perhaps he lived in Pennsylvania somewhere. I don't know.

Question—Tell what you heard your mother say in reference to the connection of General Washington with the Ballou family.

Witness—My mother said that Reuben Ballou was a Major in the Continental army, and used to carry dispatches. He rode a young horse that was a great jumper. He would jump fences, and frequently threw the Major and hurt him badly. Once when Reuben lay very low, suffering from his injuries, General Washington came often to see him. Betsey lived in Reuben's house at the time. She helped Mrs. Ballou do the work of the house.

Question—Was this before George Washington Bowen was born?

Witness—Yes, sir. George was born in that house—in the Charles street house in Providence. Mother told me that the General came very often while the Major was sick, and took dinner and tea with him several times.

Question—When was this?

Witness—Some time during the Revolution. Mother never told me where Gen. Washington lived at the time.

Question—Who was Mme. Jumel's father?

Witness—I have heard that he belonged to Cumberland, R. I. He followed the sea, and was drowned. Mme. Jumel and my mother were sisters. The Freelove Ballou I have mentioned was the wife of Maj. Ballou.

A California Funeral.

[From the Los Angeles Star.]

Riding slowly along the Tejunga mountains, a day or two ago, we came suddenly upon a jacal of the poorest class, made of brush and reeds, located at the foot of a bluff, near a small cienega. As we looked, sorrowing to think that human beings should be compelled by poverty to live in a place hardly fit to shelter a hog, a strange procession emerged from the aperture which did duty as a doorway.

First came a man, and then a woman; after them a child. The man and woman between them bore a plank, upon which lay a corpse, that of an old man, whose dead white hair waved to and fro in the light breeze, around his hatless head. The woman stumbled and nearly fell—the corpse slipped upon its rough bier, and one arm, falling from his breast, hung dangling—the nerveless hand striking against brush and stone, as this strange cortege moved onward to the grave—if the shallow hole in which this poor traveler found rest could be called a grave.

About fifty yards from the house, the winter rains had washed out a gulch some three feet deep; this had been scooped out with an old piece of a shovel and with hands—and in the hole thus made the body of the dead was laid. The earth replaced, a rude cross erected at the head, and we left it to its sleep—rest never to be broken until the last trump shall echo through the sphere, heralding the dawn of day without a night or a morrow.

The Wheat Crop in Missouri.

[From the St. Louis Republican, March 27].

From all parts of this State we hear most favorable reports of the young wheat. The snows of last winter, that protected the ground from severe freezing, preserved the wheat, and there has been no hard weather since the disappearance of the snow to injure it. The Huntsville Herald says: "We never saw a finer prospect for a big wheat crop than there will be the coming season. The breadth sown in this county is hardly so great as last year, but it will more than average with the seasons since the war." The St. Charles News says: "The wheat crop in this county promises to be one of the most abundant that has ever been produced. Certain portions of St. Charles county never failed to produce fine wheat crops, but this year the yield will evidently be abundant all over the county." The St. Joseph Gazette says: "From all parts of Northwest Missouri we hear the most encouraging reports in reference to the growing wheat. It has suffered but little from the winter, stands thick on the ground, and, with anything like an ordinarily fair spring, will yield an abundant crop." The Mongomery Standard is informed by one of the oldest and best farmers of that county that "he has never seen such a prospect for an abundant crop of wheat since he has been a resident of the county. It is quite forward, and stands thick on the ground."

Sound as a Dollar.

Mr. Parke Godwin, who approves heartily the platform of the gentlemen of the New Republican departure in Cincinnati, proposes this additional plank:

"Fifth—We believe that the Government of the United States is, as it ought to be, a Government of limited powers; that these powers are prescribed and enumerated in the Constitution of the United States; that they are granted by the people to the Government, not for the purpose of conferring general, indefinite, unlimited rights of legislation, but for the purpose of accomplishing certain well-defined and specified objects; that all rights of legislation not so conferred are reserved to the State, or the people thereof; that while the Central Government is not the agent of a confederacy, or a mere league of States, but a government proper, founded upon the adoption of the people, and creating direct relations between it and all its subjects, it is still less a supreme, unlimited, imperial, consolidated government, the most dangerous form that it could possibly assume; that while the Central Government has its distinct and recognized sphere of action, already ample, the governments of the separate States have their distinct and recognized sphere of action; and, that it is to the last degree important to the harmonious co-operation of both, to the preservation of local independence, to the universal diffusion of political vitality, to the prevention of military despotism, to the security of individual rights, and the perpetuity of our institutions, that these separate spheres of action should be kept forever distinct and inviolable."